The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2 1900 XXXIX—NO 20

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

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Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western line, July 3, 9, 17, August 1, 7 21, good returning until October 31. Also very low rates on the same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and Deadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time and best service. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. For full particulars address D. W. Alari 234 Superior street, Cleveland O

WOMAN HEALED BY FAITH.

Had Been Ill for About 14 Years, Some Four of Them Being Bedridden.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Violetta Crump, of Industry, Pa., after being ill about 14 years, about four years of the time being bedridden, has been cured by faith in prayer.

Mrs. Crump has had the double affliction of spinal trouble and a nervous disorder. She had been paralyzed in portions of the body for many years and wore a special brace for the upper part of the body, closely resembling a harness.

On the 27th day of April, 1899, Mrs. Crump accepted faith healing and was annointed. She arose from her couch, discarded all supports, walked to the pump in the rear of the house and pumped unaided a pail of water, carried the bucket into the kitchen and without assistance prepared and cooked the next meal for the family. She has never returned to her couch, a three months' supply of remedies and ointments have been sacrificed and new strength is rapidly building up the worn and emaciated body into a condition of perfect health and plumpness. Mrs. Crump is about 38 years of age.

Mrs. Crump was not permitted to give her testimony before the world until a satisfactory limit of time had expired, in order that the cure might be tested as to the prospect of its permanency. Fifteen months have now elapsed since she arose from her couch and discarded crace and bottle, and her story, told at the Christian Alliance rooms in this city, was for the first time made public. Mrs. Crump has returned to her home in Industry. Her statement will be sent out by the Rev. E. D. Whitesides, director of the Alliance rooms.

BOERS THEIR OWN GUNNERS

Do Not Have European Experts—Kruger's Look Into the Future.

"I wish to correct the impression that generally prevails as to the presence here (South Africa) of foreign experts. No greater mistake is current than this. The Transvaal artillery, which is supposed to be managed by Russian and German gunners, is really in the hands of young Boers, and the engineering feats that have been accomplished must be credited to the Transvaal farmer," says Allen Sangree in Ainslee's Magazine for August. "He it is who builds pontoons out of railroad ties, hauls a 12 ton cannon up a mountain and executes damage with artillery. To belong to the latter one must be a burgher, and nearly every gun today in the Boer forces is sighted by lads between 17 and 21 years old. The foreign attaches will all testify to this and, furthermore, bear me out in saying that better marksmanship with big guns is not to be seen than behind the Boer parapets.

"In bidding goodby to Mr. Kruger I asked him if he and his people would accept an asylum in America, to which he replied that it was impossible. 'We are a peculiar people,' he said. 'and if God wills that we lose our independence then it is better we should all pass away. Wherever a Boer would live he must ever brood over his thoughts. The women will never forget that their husbands died at the English hands; the children will grow up to hate the conqueror, and wherever is such bitterness there could no happiness be. No, it is better that we die, for then each burgher can say to himself, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteous-

JOHN C. RIDPATH DEAD

Demise of Noted Indiana Historian In New York.

WIFE AND SON WITH HIM.

Complication of Diseases Caused the Great Scholar's Death—Wrote a Number of Historical Works—Once Professor at Depauw—Ran For Congress at One Time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died in the Presbyterian hospital from a complication of diseases. He had been a patient in the hospital since April 26.

At the time of the historian's death his wife and son, S. E. Ridpath, were at the bedside. The body was later removed from the hospital.

John Clark Ridpath, LL. D., the historian, was born in Putnam county, Ind., in April, 1841. There was not at that time a wagonroad within three miles of the log cabin in which he was born. His parents were from Christianburg, Va. His mother was a descendant of Samuel Matthews, one of the colonial governors of Virginia.

He was graduated from Asbury (now DePauw) university in 1863, taking first honors. After serving as principal of an academy at Thorntown, Ind., and as superintendent of public schools

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

at Lawrenceburg, he was called, in 1869, to the chair of English literature at DePauw. His career as a professor in the university was distinguished. He was transferred later to the chair of history and political philosophy. He became a conspicuous figure in the college world. He distinguished himself by his ability to think clearly, speak fluently and write masterfully.

In 1875 he published his first book, an "Academic History of the United States." It was an immediate success. It still holds its place as a text book in many schools. In 1876 he published his "Popular History of the United States," a large octavo volume, of which more than 400,000 copies have been sold. It has been published also in German. He wrote the "Life and Work of Garfield," of which 85,000 copies were sold. His "Cyclopaedia of Universal History" was published in 1885 in four octavo volumes. It is a monument to the author's power of generalization and to the breadth and accuracy of his historical vision. More than 150,000 sets of this history have been sold.

In 1887 he resigned his professorship in DePauw and the vice presidency of the university in order that he might devote his whole time to the profession of authorship. In 1893 he published his "Life and Work of James G. Blaine," and in 1894 his most comprehensive and philosophical work entitled "Great Races of Mankind" in four volumes. He was engaged for 10 years in preparing the material and four years in writing this work. In 1898 he published his "Life and Times of Gladstone" and a supplement to the "History of All Nations" for Webster's Dictionary. He was for a time editor of the Arena Magazine of Boston. His monographs are numerous. In 1896 he consented unwillingly to run for congress on the Democratic ticket in his home district in Indiana. Though he ran ahead of his ticket he was defeated by a small majority. In recent years he has been engaged in the preparation of a complete and elaborate history of the United States.

PRAYED BY HIS BODY.

Queen Marguerite Spent the Long Hours of a Night at Dead Humbert's Bedside.

MONZA, Aug. 1.—The body of King Humbert, dressed in black, laid on the bed ordinarily used by him. Around the massive candelabra, holding burning tapers, at the foot and head of the bed, are placed flowers by Queen Marguerite, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed on which the body lies. Father Bignami, the court chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan ordered a requiem mass in all churches of his diocese.

Bressi maintained an air of the utmost cynicism. In the course of his examination he declared himself to be a revolutionary anarchist, and said he was ready to resume operations if he were released.

Milan, Aug. 1.—Mme. Romola and her son, at whose house Bressi, the assassin, stayed while here, were arrested. King Victor Emmanuel III. arrived at Brindisi unexpectedly. The young queen fainted when she heard of the assassination of King Humbert. The king and queen started for Monza immediately after reaching Brindisi.

Rome, Aug. 1.—In the absence of the new king the ministry issued in his name a manifesto to the nation.

CHINA DECLARED WAR.

Broke Off Negotiations With Legations June 18 and Two Days Later Proclaimed Hostilities.

LONDON, Aug. 1. — A special dispatch from Tien Tsin July 31 says:

"A Pekin message, dated July 2, reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19 the Tsung-Li-Yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron Von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I undersand converts are holding the North cathedral. A thousand refugees occuped the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17, after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours. Four attempts were made to fire the British legation. Two attacks resulted in the ruin of Han-Lin college (the Chinese national college). The cowardice of the Chinese prevented a successful rushing.

"The total killed or died is: Germans, 10; French, 11; British, 5; Russians, 4; Americans, 7; Italians, 7; converts, 9; total, with wounded, 98.

"The correspondents Morrison, Reid and Temenly are ill. At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed. The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excelent. Everybody is much exhausted by continuous work. Imperial edicts have commended the Boxers and ordered missionaries to leave the interior and commanded all viceroys to help Pekin, but an edict dated July 18 enjoins protection to property. The report that a large relief force was coming produced this change. Foreign governments should beware of being hoodwinked."

DISPOSED TO NEGOTIATE.

Jap Minister So Reported as His Impression of the Attitude of Chinese, July 19.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Japanese consul at Tien Tsin telegraphed on the 27th inst. a dispatch dated the 19th from the Japanese minister at Peking to the foreign office at Tokio, which had reached Tien Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The minister said:

"The Japanese marines and others continue, under the comand of the military attache, Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung-Fuh-Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, though the task is by no means an easy one, until we are relieved by the division of Japanese troops which, I hear through a special messenger, will arrive at Tien Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 17th, and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations.

"Attache Kojina, Captain Ando, of the imperial army, Mr. H. Nakamura and five marines have been killed; while Narabara, second secretary of the legation, a student, and six marines have been wounded, though not mortally. Many others have also been slightly wounded."

ELECTION ORDERED IN CUBA.

To Be Held Third Saturday of September to Select Convention Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The war department issued an order for a general election to be held in Cuba on the third Saturday of September to elect delegates to a convention to be held in Havana on the first Monday in November. This convention is to frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; St. Louis, 11 runs, 13 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Donahue, Fraser and McFarland; Jones and Criger. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 3,431.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 1 runs, 5 hits and 5 errors; Pittsburg, 17 run, 26 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Kennedy, Nops and Howell; McGuire; Tannehill and Zimmer, Umpire—Terry. Attendance, 1,600.

At Boston—Boston, 11 runs, 12 hits and 5 errors; Cincinnati, 9 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Lewis, Cuppy and Sullivan; Hahn, Breitenstein and Kahoe. Umpire — Swartwood. Attendance, 2,000.

At New York—New York, 9 runs, 13 hits, and 4 errors; Chicago, 4 runs, 11 hits and 6 errors. Batteries—Mercer and Bowerman Warner; Garvin and Chance.. Umpire—O'-Day. Attendance, 2,000.

How the Clubs Stand.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	49	29	.628	Boston	38	41	.481
Phila	43	36	.544	Cincinnati	37	44	.457
Pittsburg	43	38	.531	St. Louis	34	42	.447
Chicago	40	39	.506	New York	30	45	.400

League Schedule Today.

Pittsburg at Brooklyn, Chicago at New York Cincinnati at Boston, and St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League Games Yesterday.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 10 runs, 9 hits and 6 errors; Buffalo, 0 runs, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Bailey and Fisher; Kerwin, Spear and Schreckengost. Umpire—Canadillon. Attendance, 500.

At Chicago— Chicago, 1 run, 6 hits and 1 error; Indianapolis, 0 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Katoll and Sugden; Garduer and Powers. Umpire—McDonald. Attendance, 1,500.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 5 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors. Batteries—Gear and McManus; Hoffer and Chrisham. Umpire—Mannassau. Attendance, 800.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; Detroit, 7 runs, 18 hits and 5 errors.

Announcing a birth.

In some parts of Holland a birth is announced by fastening a silk pincushion on the doorknob. If the pincushion is red, the baby is a boy, and if white a girl.

Money in America is as important as quinine in the African jungle. Don't squander your quinine. A few grains saved up are better than none.—New York Evening Journal.

A landlord can always raise the rent. That is more than many of his tenants can do.—Philadelphia Times.

REPLY TO ROOSEVELT.

Atgeld Will Do So In Toledo Tonight.

INCENSED AT ST. PAUL SPEECH.

The Committee of the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs Commenced at Toledo—George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts Among the Visitors Prsent.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—The Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs began a two-day session at the Lyceum theater. Many notables of the party are here, among whom are Hon. George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; Judge Tarvin, of Kentucky. Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, will speak tomorrow night, in reply to the recent speeches of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt on "Imperialism." Hon. Timothy Tarsney and S. Barkwith, of Michigan; Hon. James M. Robinson, of Indiana; Hon. H. H. McFadden, Democratic candidate for secretary of state, and Judge Allen Smalley, of Upper Sandusky; General I. R. Sherwood and many others of more or less renown.

Mayor Jones delivered one of his characteristic Golden Rule, non-partisan addresses of welcome, and was followed by Dr. Reemelin, of Cincinnati, president of the association. His subject was "A Government Function."

Dr. Reemelin says that ex-Governor Altgeld leaves a sick room to come to Toledo. Dr. Reemelin has been in correspondence with Mr. Altgeld. At first the former Illinois governor wrote Dr. Reemelin that he would not appear in Toledo because he was sick and it would not be advisable for him to come here. And now this story is told: Altgeld was in his room reading Governor Roosevelt's St. Paul speech. The deeper he got into the report the more incensed he became. Finally he got so angry that he called for a messenger boy and indited the following telegram to President Reemelin:

"Can you yet use me at Toledo in August? If so, advise me. I want to reply to Roosevelt.'

And tonight ex-Governor Altgeld will make reply to Governor Roosevelt.

KILLED BY COMRADE.

ONE SOLDIER DROWNED.

Fate of Two Soldiers In Philippines—Long List of Deaths From Disease Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—General MacArthur reported the following casualties:

MANILA, July 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Following deaths have occurred since last report:

Dysentery—July 23, Company M, Thirtieth volunteer infantry, Harry Caldwell. Company K, Twenty-first infantry, Corporal William L. Pierce. July 14, D, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, John Baker. Company I, Eighteenth infantry, Dennis Condon. July 25, C, Twelfth infantry, Jerry Claypool; M, Thirty ninth volunteer infantry, Wallace McIntosh. July 10, B, Nineteenth infantry, Samuel H. Dillon. July 16, F, Fortieth volunteer infantry, Corporal Fred C. Gleason. July 21, A, Twentieth infantry. Joseph W. Martin, July 18, K, Eighteenth infantry, William Pickens. July 19, K, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, John Quinn. July 6, G, Fortieth volunteer infantry, Clarence E. Ward.

Diarrhoea—July 15, Company F, Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, Guy W. Henderson.

Variola—July 18, Company K, Twenty-fourth infantry, Levi Williams. July 22, F, Thirtieth volunteer infantry, Elza Kline. July 27, D, Twenty-first infantry, Albert C. Mercer.

Malarial fever—July 25, Company H, Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, First Sergeant Ernest Edelven. D, Twelth infantry. Musician Milton M. Reeder.

Abscess liver—July 24, Company M, Thirty-ninth volunteer infantry, Charles H. Murray. D, Thirty-ninth volunteer infantry, Fred Stephens.

Gastro Enteretis—June 5, Company I, Forty-fifth volunteer infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant Morton H. Cook.

Peritonitis—July 25, Company I, Twenty-first infantry. Corporal Erasmus Belk.

Colitis—July 16, Company A, Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry, Claude Taber.

Drowned—July 20, Company A, Seventeenth infantry, Earl A. Guyton.

Murdered by comrade—July 23, Company I, Twenty-fifth infantry, Shannon Proffett.

Pneumonia—July 24, Company H, Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, William H. McNamara.

LIEUTENANT SPURGIN DEAD.

He Expired From Shock From Surgical Operation At Manilla.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The war department received the following cablegram from General MacArthur:

"MANILA, July 31.

"Adjutant General, Wahington.

"Died 6:30 evening July 29, David G. Spurgin (first lieutenant, Twenty-first infantry), result shock surgical operation. "MACARTHUR."

Lietenant Spurgin was born in Ohio on February 16, 1867.

Will Towne Withdraw?

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—The withdrawal of Charles A. Towne from the Populist ticket as a vice presidential candidate is still an undetermined question. Mr. Towne spent some time in Lincoln, most of it with W. J. Bryan. Just before leaving for Chicago he declared that he was not prepared to say whether he will remain on the ticket or withdraw.

Bishop Moore Going to China.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Bishop David H. Moore, who was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, with stationary residence at Shanghai, China, by the last general conference, delivered his farewell address here and announced that he would start for China Wednesday.

Dixon Broke Arm and Lost the Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The one-time invincible George Dixon succumbed to Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, at Coney Island, at the beginning of the seventh round. Upon examination Dixon's left arm was found to be broken in two places.

DENOUNCED THE MURDER.

Powers Declared He Said Gobel Killing Outrage and Injured Republican Cause.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 1.—Caleb Powers, on trial for complicity in he murder of Goebel, continued his description of his actions on the day of the tragedy. Powers denied that when in company with Walter Day, John L. Powers and Wharton Golder, leaving Frankfort that morning there was anything said about suspicion. He said:

"While we were on our way to Louisville we heard that Goebel had been shot from the second or third story of the executive building, and when I heard it I said it was a shame and outrage. It has just ruined our chances in the contest. We might as well go home. We reached Louisville and went to the Winfield hotel, where a conference was held. The object of our visit to Louisville had been frustrated by the shooting, and of course we abandoned bringing a second crowd to Frankfort, as we had intended."

The witnes then detailed his return from Louisville, saying he felt that in the official position which he held he should be back in Frankfort, although he would have liked to remain in Louisville. Powers continued: "At our first meeting in Frankfort, of which Colton was chairman, when we discussed bringing witnesses, Sheriff Burton, of Breckenridge county, made a very violent speech, and I tried to stop him, and at the close of his talk he pulled a cartridge from his pocket and said that one of those exploded in the proper way would settle the contest. After he had made his speech I addressed the meeting and told them that although I had more at stake than any of them I would resign my office if anything of that kind was attempted.

"I held a conference after the tragedy with my assistant, J. B. Matthews, and George Hemphill, and told them that I wanted a complete investigation, and that I did not want to go through life with any suspicion attached to me. Then I went to Governor Bradley and Judge Yost and laid what information I had before them. I consulted them as to whether I should go to Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin with the information, and they advised against it."

In regard to a conversation which Golden claimed he had with Powers on this subject Powers said: "Never a word of it was spoken and I can explain how Golden got onto the fact that I had a conference with Yost and Bradley," but this was promptly overruled by the court. Th witness then told of his daily doings up to the night of March 9, when he heard of Cotlon's arrest and a warrant being out for him.

VICTORIA'S SON DEAD.

Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Expired of Heart Failure—To Lie In State In England.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the second son of Queen Victoria, died at Coburg of heart failure.

The news of his death was communicated to the queen and the Prince of Wales. The bells of the royal chapel were tolled, and the announcement of the duke's death was officially issued throughout the kingdom. The duke's body will be brought to England to lie in state. The young Duke of Albany succeeds to the title.

Recently at a consultation of specialists in Vienna it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of the duke's tongue. At the desire of the duchess and other members of the family who were aware of the nature of his disease, the duke took up his residence at Rosenau. His royal highness was unaware of the real state of his health and hoped he would recover. The news of the death of the duke created a sensation in London, as it was totally unexpeced.

TWO ELDERS MOBBED AND PAINTED BLUE.

Mansfield, O., Citizens Show Their Anger Toward Dowie's Followers—Fusillade of Stones.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 1.—A crowd of about 4,000 infuriated citizens mobbed Zion Elders A. W. McChirken and E. P. Fisher, of Chicago. The Zion flock, numbering abou 30, held services at the home of a Zion member, conducted by Elder McChirkin, M. Sevens evangelical professor of Chicago, and Elder McFarlan, of Marion. A crowd gathered and the elders barricaded the house. Rocks were thrown through the windows and the doors battered down. Several members of the mob were struck by stones hurled back by the elders. Three were severely injured. Sheriff Pulver, the chief of police, and a police detail arrived, but were powerless. The house was almost wrecked and the Zion elders were struck by stones or sticks, but not seriously injured. The mob threatened to dynamite the house. Soon the mob forced an entrance and Fisher and McChirkin were dragged away to the harrow works, where they were stripped naked and painted from head to foot. The paint was applied first with brushes, then buckets of paint were poured on them. They were then taken to the police headquarters, where they were turned over to the police.

Th mob congregated again in front of the jail. When Mayor Brown ordered them to disperse in the name of the law they did so quietly and orderly. Many women were in the mob. The following telegram was sent to Dowie by the mob:

"Elder Fisher and his mate have been nicely painted blue. The police were busy looking for the nut-spielers attached with the nickel-plate show, hence the elders were nicely dabbed with the original ottermeren blue. Waiting for more orders.

(Signed.) "Mansfield Blues."

ARE HOLDING OUT.

Encouraging Letter Received from Pekin.

MINISTER CONGER IS SAFE

Legations Anxiously Awaiting the Relieving Force, Which Started from Tientsin This Morning — Chinese Preparing to Flood the Country Along the Line of March.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, at Tientsin, dated July 27: "The following letter of Lieutenant Colonel Shiba, military attache at the legation of Pekin, dated July 23, arrived in Tientsin on the 25th:

"PEKIN, July 22, evening.—We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 13th of last month, and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending.

We are daily awaiting with het greatest anxiety the arrival of the reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and Empress Dowager appear to be still at Pekin. Were our reinforcements to arrive, it is very probable that they would flee to Wan Shosan. Killed and wounded up to date, eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attache; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all."

"ALL SAFE AND WELL."

A Letter From Conger Received at Tientsin.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Tientsin says that Major Waller, of the American marines, on the 27th received a message from Minister Conger, dated July 21, which said there had been no firing since July 16. They had provisions for several weeks, but little ammunition. He added that if the Chinese continued to bombard as they had done the foreigners could not hold out long and a general massacre would follow. He hoped relief would come soon. Conger added: "Glad to hear of the victory at Tientsin, but regret the terrible cost. All are safe and well."

ADVANCE ON PEKIN.

The Allied Forces on the Way to the Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—A bulletin, dated at Shanghai at 11:10 today, announces that the allies began their advance from Tientsin this morning. The Pei Ho river is obstructed with sunken boats, and a dam has been built to flood the low country. It is believed the first engagement will be tought at Pei Tang.

SEYMOUR TO COMMAND.

Shanghai Forts Being Strongly Garrisoned.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—A Shanghai telegram says the consuls at that city have requested Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, to take charge of the defenses in and around Shanghai. The forts are being strongly garrisoned and provisioned to withstand a long siege, should the Chinese beseige the city.

TRANSPORT SAILS.

Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers Start for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Four companies of the Fifteenth infantryf, four companies of the third cavalry, and one company of engineers embarked on the transport Meade this morning. The vessel sail under sealed orders, but it is supposed the destination of the troops is Taku.

WITNESS ARRESTED.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 1.—[By Associated Press]—Witness Weaver, who swore he saw a gun barrel pointing from a window in the secretary of state's office when Goebel was shot, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with perjury, at the instance of the attorneys for the defense. They say they have proof that Weaver was never in Frankfort till last Saturday.

MINISTER TO ITALY.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—[By Associated Press]—Ex-Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has accepted the appointment as ambassador to Italy.

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HUMAN BRAIN CELLS.

THEY REFUSE TO WORK UNDER TOO HIGH A PRESSURE.

Put on Too Much Steam and These Minute Organisms Go on Strike. Why Men Go Crazy or Become Absentminded.

Keeping pace with scientific thought and progress certain problems which in the past have been shelved for want of light being thrown upon them have been taken up again one by one to undergo further examination by the aid of improved science.

The newest revelation in this direction tends to the science of the mind and includes the following problems:

Why does a man act queerly when he is intoxicated?

Why is a man absentminded on occasions?

Why does a man sometimes become violently insane, often a dangerous, raving lunatic?

Such questions as these have puzzled our immediate fathers, who have hardly ever satisfactorily explained them away or indeed thrown much reliable light upon them. The human brain is composed of cells, and each cell is a simple bit of nerve substance, from one end of which, like an octopus, spring a number of tentacles, while from another part arises an arm different from them and of great length. The long arm is intended for transmitting impressions from one portion of the brain system to another, it being made to touch the tentacles or short arms of the next one to it, the latter in its turn effecting contact with a third cell, and so on.

Thus a message is conveyed and the mind gets its news. The entire brain is made up of these cells, whose number is legion and whose full strength is grouped in systems, these systems in turn being arranged in communities, the communities in clusters and finally the clusters in constellations, by which divisions they are known to physiologists.

So long as the mind is in a healthy condition each little cell, or brain octopus, attends to its business faithfully and gives no trouble, but as man generally is an animal who usually refuses to live the life spanned out by nature and adopts instead the life laid down by the modern artificial process of living, instituted forsooth by civilization, mental disturbances frequently arise through the brain becoming abused in various ways, from overwork and alcohol principally.

Your octopuslike brain cell is a living little thing, and it can endure a great deal of abuse from you, but if you should go a little too far it rebels and refuses to work any longer by breaking contact with its companion cells, which it can do by withdrawing its long arm and getting itself out of circuit. But this rebellion is conducted by whole groups of cells acting together in full harmony.

Now, the object of this "strike" is simply to avoid overwork, for each tiny cell has stored within its minute space only a certain amount of energy, but if you put on the high pressure this is easily consumed by the operation of the brain, and the organism breaks down from exhaustion. Now, take the first of the problems just stated. When a person takes too much to drink, the cells in those patches of the brain that are responsible for the conduct of muscular movement become affected and the man staggers.

When the dose is very large, the cells, which, although stupefied, have tried to keep their master on his legs, now cease working, and the man sleeps like one dead. Finally, if more than enough of alcoholic drink be taken, the effect on the cells is to paralyze them, and the unfortunate man dies.

There is some relation between extraordinary activity of the mind and insanity. Geniuses are apt to exhibit symptoms of mental alienation, and, singular to relate, their children are usually inferior to those of average men.

For instance, not to go out of England for example, Cromwell was a hypochondraic and had visions, Dean Swift inherited insanity and was himself not a little mad, Shelley was called by his friends "Mad Shelley," Charles Lamb went crazy, Johnson was another hypochondriac, Coleridge was a morbid maniac, Milton was of a morbid turn of mind, nearly approaching insanity (modern ideas of hades are largely formed on the description evolved by his diseased imagination), and Byron said he was visited by ghosts.

This mental alienation occurring in the foregoing cases shows that certain specific groups of brain cells have come under the baneful influence of the guiding spirit called talent or genius, which has used up all the energy stored in each cell and each group of cells, to the detriment of the whole, with the result that their ceasing work has brought about various types of insanity as depicted or, to phrase it more softly, induced disturbance of the mental equilibrium.

The remaining problem is absentmindedness. This is produced by a temporary disjunction of certain groups of cells. A man becomes so absorbed in his study of some particular subject and lends his whole mind to thought that the hard thinking disorganizes the groups of cells employed in the process of reflection, their tentacles being turned all one way, to the detriment of mental action generally, and so the man with the tentacles of his brain cells turned in the one direction passes along the streets lost to all observation or mental inception and does all manner of queer things because he is not conscious of what he is doing.—Pearson's Magazine.

BILLS OVER A CENTURY OLD

They Show Tea to Have Been a Cambridge Student's Favorite Drink.

These is a bill for groceries, etc., furnished for an undergraduate at Cambridge in the year 1788. The bill contains one or two items of furniture. Apparently the undergraduate took over rooms already furnished at a valuation, and certain articles had to be bought new, such as a hearth brush, a pail, a mop and a "Holland gotch." One knows not what this means, but it cost 2 shillings 9 pence (43 cents).

The undergraduate would seem at first sight to have consumed tea in a most reckless manner. On Oct. 24 he is charged 2 shillings for Hyson and 1 shilling 6 pence for Congo. On Nov. 1 he is charged 2 shillings for tea and on the same day which looks odd, 6 shillings 6 pence for tea. On the 9th of the month he buys a new teapot, the old one, one supposes, worn out with hard service. However, this tea lasts him till the end of the term, so that his tea costs him for the two months no more than 11 shillings, or $2.75, and as the price of tea at this time varied from 8 shillings to about 25 shillings we may conclude that he got through no more than a pound during the term.

In other words, this young man took for breakfast a slight repast of weak tea and bread and butter. Dinner was then served at 12, so that breakfast was only what the Indians call a "chota hazri." On sugar he spent 4 shillings, which means six pounds at 8 pence a pound. On candles he spent 24 shillings 8½ pence, or about 3 shillings a week. He burned wax candles, mold candles and "wax twist." Salt was a shilling a packet. On two occasions he bought sand. Was, then, the floor of his room sanded? It would seem so.—St. Louis Republic.

SOME COVETED SCRAWLS.

Rare Autographs For Which Immense Prices Have Been Paid.

The most prized autographs in the world are those of Shakespeare. Only seven are claimed to exist, three signatures to his will (each with a different spelling), two to conveyances of property, one in the folio edition of his plays (doubtful) and one in a Tudor translation of Montaigne. This last is in the British museum and cost over 3,000 guineas.

One thousand guineas was the price given by the late Mr. Alfred Morrison of Carlton House terrace for an autograph letter written by Marie Stuart to the archbishop of Guise. This and two other letters (one to the pope and the other to the king of France) were written by the unfortunate queen of Scots on the morning of her execution. The letter to the French king was destroyed during the days of the terror, while that to the pope is still preserved at the Vatican.

The well known bookseller Bernard Quaritch gave £1,000 for an autograph of Columbus, which was exhibited at the World's fair at Chicago. A Chicago autograph dealer is said to have offered to give $100,000, or over £20,000, for a genuine autograph of Shakespeare if brought to him within a year of making his offer. It was a safe bluff, for since the tragic fate of Chatterton no forger has cared to tackle the quaint scrawl of the Bard of Avon.—Collier's Weekly.

Jimmy and the Baby.

Jimmy's mother kept cows and sold milk. Jimmy himself had nothing to do with the cows, though sometimes he used to carry the milk pail to his mother's customers. The customers all liked Jimmy, with his round, freckled face and bashful grin, and they used to ask him how business was, for, although Jimmy was only 13 years old, he had a business. He made coffins—baby coffins—and sold them to the undertaker. They were nice pine coffins, with all the edges carefully joined. Jimmy received 50 cents for each one.

One day Jimmy stopped at the house of one of his mother's customers to leave some milk. A little boy met him at the door.

"We've got a new baby!" said the little boy. "Would you like to see it?"

Jimmy nodded. The little boy's aunt laughingly led Jimmy to the cradle where the new baby was. Jimmy gazed at the infant for some time, speechless with admiration or some such emotion.

"What do you think of it, Jimmy?" asked the aunt.

Jimmy grinned.

"I guess I'll have to make a nice little coffin when I go home," he said.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Boers Great Pioneers.

The Boer is the ideal pioneer. From the days of the great trek, in 1837, and even before that he opened up countries hitherto unexplored by a white man. A great deal of fuss has been made of mighty travelers, English and foreign, who have traversed Africa, to the vast pecuniary benefit of their publishers and with no small meed of fame to themselves, but there was scarcely one of the old voortrekkers and hunters of the forties and fifties who did not accomplish feats of endurance, pluck and lengthy travel which were ten times as trying.—London Mail.

Successive Waves.

The following waif is going the rounds of the state press: We are told of a young lady in a neighboring town who waved her hand at a stranger, and in three days they were married. Two days later the young lady waved a flatiron at her husband, and the next evening he came home waving a divorce.—Nashville Banner.

Spanish Are Charitable.

The Spanish are among the most charitable people on earth. Without a poor tax, Spanish communities of 50,000 self supporters feed a pauper population of 5,000 or more.

A QUEER EXPLOSION.

HOW A MOUNTAIN LOCOMOTIVE CAME TO AN UNTIMELY END.

There Was Neither Fire In Her Furnace Nor Water In Her Boiler, and Yet She Managed to Blow Up In the Most Approved Style.

Mr. Henry Alquist, a prominent railroad man, relates the story of a curious wreck, the facts in which he will vouch for.

"It is such a remarkable thing," said Mr. Alquist to a reporter, "that I fear many will be inclined to brand it as 'pipe.' I have been railroading now for over 20 years, and never in all my varied experience have I seen such a unique and complete wreck as the one I speak of—that of engine 1,129 of the Rio Grande Western. Railroad men will tell you that locomotives seldom explode nowadays, but 1,129 did and in a very peculiar way.

"At the time this wreck occurred I was holding down the job of train dispatcher at Soldier Summit, Utah, and a tough old job it was. Never been there, I suppose? Well, Soldier Summit is a station on the top of one of the Wasatch divides, a bleak and lonely place, where the Rio Grande Western has a roundhouse and coal chute located. At the summit are long snowsheds covering the tracks. These sheds protect the line from the winter. And it is only due to this method that a train ever gets over the mountain.

"On both sides of the mountain the line winds down in a succession of winding curves to lessen the grade. Running off from the railway are switches, which, diverging from the grade, run up into the hills and gradually come to a dead level. These switchbacks, as they are called, are so constructed that they can be thrown from any point on the grade. And if a train breaks in two while ascending the steep grade the runaway cars can be switched on to one of these spurs, where the breakaway finally stops after it has run up the spur as far as the momentum attained in its descent will take it.

"All heavy trains have an extra locomotive before the grade is tackled. These are called helper engines and are kept in roundhouses at each side of the mountain with steam up.

"One night I got word from Clear Creek, a town in the western valley, that the 9:20 freight would be 30 minutes late on account of having to pull out a crippled engine, 1,129. She had burned out her flues and had to be hauled to Grand Junction for repairs.

"That night about 10 o'clock, after I had passed down the Salt Lake express, I heard the freight coughing up the long grade from Clear Creek. There was a snowstorm raging, and the wind howled around the station like the mischief. When the overdue 9:20 pulled into the shelter of the big snowsheds on the wind swept summit, the first thing I asked was, 'Where's the dead engine?'

"'Behind the doghouse!' shouted the 'con.' But as I held my lamp above my head I failed to see it. I was just about to call his attention to it when, during a lull in the storm, we plainly heard the familiar rattle of the rails as the runaway engine flew at lightning speed down the mountain. No. 1,129 had broken loose and was tearing down the grade to destruction.

"I jumped and pulled the lever which opened the spur switches. This I knew would prevent a smashup, as the engine would run up on the switchback and come to a stop. But I was too late. Almost at the same instant I threw the lever a terrific explosion was heard from far down the mountain. The runaway had exploded."

"I thought you said a moment ago, Mr. Alquist," interrupted The Scimitar man, "that the locomotive was a 'dead one?' If she had no fire under her boiler, how could she explode?"

"That was the only thing I couldn't understand myself," the railroad man replied. "I could easily see how the dead engine could break loose on that grade, and I could understand not hearing its descent during such a howling blizzard, but the explosion floored me. The only theory which in any way solved the mystery was that the old kettle was blown up by compressed air.

"You see, when the engine broke loose from the freight and started down the mountain the pistons in the cylinders began to act as air compressors. During the rough trip up her throttle probably jarred open, and as the speed increased with every revolution of her drivers her boiler soon filled with compressed air. It was not long before those flying pistons had worked up a pressure of nearly 500 pounds to the square inch, which came in faster than it could escape by the safety valve, and before the old machine reached Clear Creek her boiler let go."—Memphis Scimitar.

Wanted to See the President.

The Washington Star says that a big, gawky country lad went to the White House the other day just as the president had gone out for a morning stroll.

"I wants ter see the president," he announced to the first man he met.

"Well, there goes the president now," said the man addressed, pointing to the president's retreating form.

"Dern my time!" the young man ejaculated. "He walks just like any other man," and the fellow struck out so that he could get close enough to see the president well.

Warwick castle is held by many to be the most beautiful seat in England. The large baronial hall is a magnificent room. It is decorated with the most perfect specimens of armor, furnished in a luxurious manner, and masses of flowers and large palms abound on every side.

THE CRIMINAL CUCKOO.

He Is the One Exception to the Kindly Nature of Birds.

Bad temper and cruelty are perhaps the most obvious signs of mental degeneration in the beasts. The larger monkeys, for instance, become as bad tempered as a violent man when they grow old, and many in their treatment of other animals are cruel as we use the word in regard to man. Among the carnivorous beasts the cat amuses itself by torturing a mouse, and the weasel tribe kill for sheer love of killing. No such cruelty is seen among eagles or falcons. Fierce as their tempers are, they do not torment other birds which they catch or kill for killing's sake. Good temper is general among birds.

Except the cuckoo, such a thing as an ill tempered wild bird is unknown. Nowhere in the race can a temper like that of the Tasmanian devil or the wild hunting dog or the Cape buffalo or the baboon be found. Even those which in spring are thieves and egg robbers are not mauvais coucheurs at other times. Good temper and good fellowship in society, a personal affection to each other to which the beasts offer no parallel, industry and independence, intense devotion and foresight in tending their young, with other very human and engaging traits of character, must all be credited to the race of birds.

Among these kindly and simple natures the cuckoo is a monster. Let there be no mistake on this subject. He unites in his life and character, from the egg to the adult bird, practices and principles to which the whole race of warm blooded animals offers no parallel. He is an outrage on the moral law of bird life, something so flagrant and so utterly foreign to the way of thought of these kindly beings that if he did not exist he would be inconceivable. It is not merely that he is a supplanter and a changeling. His whole nature is so evil that in the world of birds he is an incarnation of the principle of ill, an embodiment of vices which would if understood or adopted by other birds put an end to the existence of the race.—London Spectator.

TRAINING WATCHDOGS.

The Method That Is Used by a German Instructor.

Although it is generally believed that watchdogs are "to the manner born," it seems that a certain amount of training helps very much to turn out a really good one. This system of training has developed into a regular business in Berlin, where one Herr Straus has an academy from which watchdogs are turned out by the hundred every year.

His system is educational and is applied to almost every kind of dog. He first teaches the animal obedience by training it to perform certain "tricks" at command and then trains it to distinguish between a visitor and a burglar and what part of a man's body should be attacked to render the man helpless.

Outside of the gate the trainer places a dummy representing the burglar, and to the latch is attached a string. By means of the string the gate is opened slowly, until the head of the dummy becomes visible, when the dog is taught to fly at its throat. Herr Straus is very particular about this. He makes his dogs attack the throat or the upper part of the body always. Sometimes a real man well padded takes the place of the dummy, and of course he is well paid for his services.

All dogs, it seems, may be made good watchdogs, but the St. Bernards and the Russian wolfhounds are the best where property of great value is to be guarded. For dogs not so fierce as they are a different system of training is used. They soon learn to guard anything committed to their care, but are not so quick to attack an intruder as the fiercer dogs are.—Philadelphia Times.

Indian Compositions.

New "composition" stories are furnished by two young Indians whose efforts in this difficult line are reported by The Southern Workman.

The subject assigned to the first boy was the life of General Armstrong. Referring to the general's boyhood among the idolatrous, ancestor worshiping natives of the Hawaiian Islands, he wrote as follows:

"The people of the Sandwich Islands worshiped the idols of their aunts' sisters."

The second boy, a member of the same class, writing upon a different phase of the same subject, got the city of Washington confused with the man for whom the city was named. Referring to the retirement of General Armstrong from the service after the war, he said:

"When General Armstrong finished the war, he wrote to Washington and asked him if there was anything more he could do for him."

Periodical Famines Expected.

Since the first great famine of which there are records devastated the land in 1770, when 10,000,000 perished in Bengal alone, India has scarcely passed a decade free from scarcity of grain in one district or another. The British government expects a drought about twice in every nine years, a famine once in every 11 or 12 years and a great famine about twice in a century.—Review of Reviews.

Tobacco.

Numerous observations prove that the use of tobacco is a potent cause of disease of the eye. Total blindness from degeneration of the optic nerve has been traced to this cause. Recent observations point to tobacco and alcohol as the great causes of color blindness, and this accounts for the fact that it is much more common in men than in women.—Health Culture.

TYPES.

Climate, food and environment produce types. The Holstein cow is just as much a natural product of the rank pastures and mild climate of the lands reclaimed by the Dutch from the North sea as is the little Kerry cow of the heather clad hills of Ireland. The American cayuse is nature's best effort to produce a horse upon the desert lands of the west, while no one would conceive of a Percheron very far removed from a big bin of oats and abundant roughage. The Jersey cow when removed from her native isle and instead of being picketed out given the range of a large and well grassed posture always increases in size. An Arkansas rooter brought north and given hog conditions common to the corn belt—confinement and unlimited clover and corn—would, in spite of his degraded and aboriginal ancestry, in the course of just a few generations assimilate to the shape and type of the Poland-China of the corn belt. A parrot brought from Africa will almost always learn to swear in the English language. A northern man locating south, no matter if he was up and a-coming in the north, will inside of five years lean up against a tree, snooze peacefully while the weeds are growing in his corn and let things flicker with as much indifference as his neighbor, the typical poor white of the south. One parrot years ago in New Zealand some way found out that the kidney fat of a sheep was a choice morsel, and as sheep increased in number in that country there developed a type of sheep killing parrots, which, alighting on the back of the sheep, would tear the skin open and eat the fat around the kidneys. The dog allowed to run wild very soon adjusts himself to his wild environment and becomes gregarious, like his prototype, the wolf, and, more curiously still, will in a very few generations take on the fawnlike color which distinguishes nearly all predatory and carnivorous wild beasts. The buffalo, if it could be domesticated, would in a short time become greatly modified in form. Its coat would grow less thick, its enormous fore quarters would be reduced in size and its hind quarters enlarged. The need to be constantly fighting and on the run being removed, the power to fight and run would be diminished. A black walnut tree which grows tall and straight on the rich alluvial soil of a river bottom becomes little more than a scrub tree when planted on the top of some sterile knoll. All this teaches us the lesson that certain types do best under certain conditions, and it is for the wise farmer to find out what types are best suited to his soil and conditions.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

A farmer friend wants us to tell why it is that manufacturing interests so largely center in the east and why it is so difficult to secure any sort of manufacturing plants for our smaller western towns. There are several reasons which conspire to bring about this condition, one, and not the least, that the money necessary to carry on such enterprises is more easily obtainable in the east than in the west and always at a lower rate of interest; another that transportation facilities are better in the east than in the west; another that in the matter of always being able to secure skilled mechanical help for repairs to machinery and men skilled in operating machinery the east always has the advantage of the west. In time the west will manufacture far more things than it now does. The reduction of freight rates enables the manufacturer to consider less the question of being near his supply of raw material and, more, that of being located near what may be termed manufacturing centers. Creameries, cheese factories, tow mills, canneries, agricultural implement factories, those which use wood as raw material, such as wagon, buggy, butter tub, pump, sash and door factories, locate naturally in the west, while the workers in steel and iron, art work of all kinds, leather, textile fabrics, rubber and the rarer metals almost invariably locate in the east. It would seem as if it would be greatly to the advantage of the workers in these factories could they live in less crowded places, and it would be greatly to the advantage of the western farmer and producer could he have this valuable class of consumers close to his doors.

WHAT HURTS A PASTURE.

Many a good pasture receives a permanent injury by overstocking. Some men seem to think that it is all right to feed a pasture off clear down to the roots of the grass. This is always a mistake. This gives the weeds a chance to grow, and when they start the grass has no show. Close feeding also gives the grass no chance to grow, and we repeat what we have said heretofore in these notes—that if you want grass to grow above ground you must give the roots a chance to grow under ground, and this they will not do unless the grass is given a chance above ground. A pasture should be so used that there is always an abundance of grass in it, and there is no better way to use it than to divide it and let the stock have the run of one-half of it at a time. Many an old pasture can be greatly improved by simply plowing up and reseeding or by giving it a thorough disking in the early spring and a good sprinkling of medium clover seed.

The very cream of agricultural prosperity is visiting the winter wheat growers in Kansas this year. A crop of choice wheat, which in some counties averages over 200 bushels to each voter, and a failure of the crop of spring wheat in the northwest, which has put prices at a fancy figure, insures the Kansas granger a good foretaste of the millennium. There are single counties in that state which will produce over $5,000,000 value in wheat alone this year.

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE.

Design For a Comfortable Home to Cost but $2,200.

[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1090 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

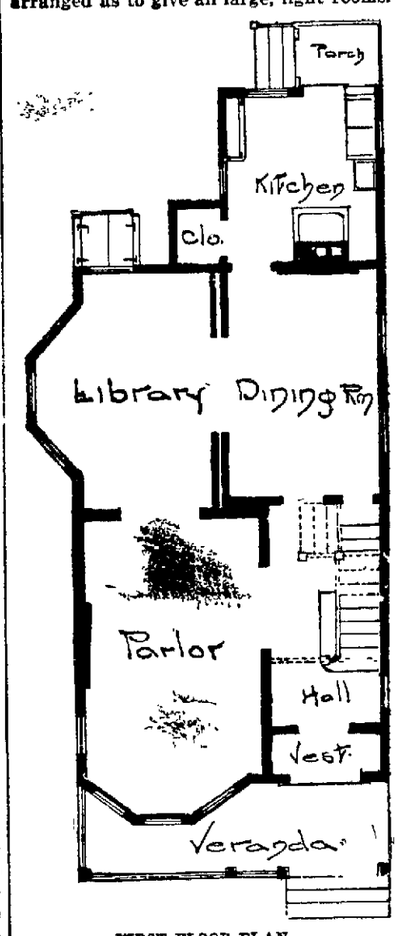
This shows a simple but picturesque design for a comfortable home. The underpinning is of stone pointed up with cement and lampblack.

The superstructure is covered with sheathing paper and clapboards. The

FRONT ELEVATION.

roof is shingled, left natural to become stained by weather. The body of the house is painted a colonial cream, with white trimmings and dark green blinds and sash.

The plan is nearly square, but is so arranged as to give all large, light rooms.



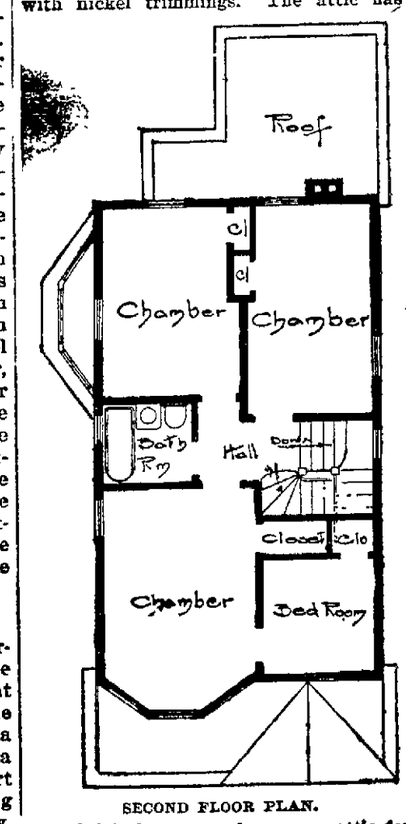
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The cellar is concreted and is provided with furnace and coal bins.

The first floor has four large rooms and a reception hall. The second floor also has four rooms and a bath.

The woodwork throughout is of cypress finished natural.

The plumbing fixtures are all set open with nickel trimmings. The attic has



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

two finished rooms and an open attic for storage.

Dimensions—front, 20 feet, not including bay; side, 44 feet, not including bay or front; height of ceilings—cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 8 feet. Cost to build complete, $2,200.

The Kitchen Table.

The cook's table is usually misplaced. It should be stood directly before the range so that the cook can turn from range to table without taking a single step. The table should be zinc and have a two barred rack in the center, running its entire length, from which all small cooking implements should be hung within reach of the cook's hand. The condiments should stand on the table in distinctly different looking dredges.—Philadelphia Press.

Care of Bric-a-brac.

Bric-a-brac ought to be kept in a case, and then it will not need dusting. Only china and articles which will, if necessary, stand washing should be exposed so that dust can settle on them. Nothing looks worse than a piece of bric-a-brac that is too fragile to be washed and has nevertheless been exposed to dust. Its surface will be bright, but all the crevices will be filled with dirt and dust.

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OUR SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHAOTIC CHINA.

William W. Rockhill and What He Is Expected to Accomplish.

BY C. T. BAXTER.

William Woodville Rockhill, the special envoy of the United States to China, is a trained diplomat especially experienced in oriental affairs. His special duty will be to keep this government informed of the true state of affairs there and to act under the instructions of the state department in a diplomatic capacity in negotiations with such Chinese authorities as it may be deemed advisable hereafter to recognize.

Mr. Rockhill on his arrival in China will immediately begin his investigation into the attitude of the southern viceroys and leading imperial officials in that part of China, in this doubtless having the co-operation of Baron von Mumm, the new German envoy, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Rockhill. Mr. Rockhill's familiarity with China, its language, history, policy, people and diplomacy, is expected to prove of the highest value. The scope of his credentials and his authority and his position will contribute to give him sources of trustworthy information not open to consular officers, and with his extended diplomatic experience he is expected to keep the government fully informed on all the topics in regard to which officials most require information.

Mr. Rockhill was appointed second secretary of legation at Peking in 1884 and within a year became first secretary there. In 1896 he was transferred to Korea and for a year was charge d'affaires ad interim at Seoul. The knowledge he gained of the peculiarities of the Asiatic races and their methods in his service in these coun-

WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL.

tries was of great value to the state department during the war between China and Japan, involving as it did all three countries, for the struggle really began in Korea.

While in China Mr. Rockhill made a personal exploration of the interior of Tibet, and his journey through that strange country, as described in his reports and in a volume of travels, attracted much attention in the scientific world. When Mr. Rockhill returned to the United States, he was made chief clerk of the department of state, and while in that place also acted as the representative of the department on the government board of control at the Chicago World's fair. In 1894 he was appointed third assistant secretary of state, holding this office until the early part of the present administration, when he was sent as minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia. He resigned this post about a year ago to become director of the bureau of American republics. Last April he was married to Miss Perkins at Pomfret, Conn.

In the last six months Mr. Rockhill has been the chief adviser of Secretary Hay on Chinese questions, particularly in the negotiations to secure the open door, and in the present crisis his advice has been regarded as invaluable.

"All the Sky."

A lady went to read to the woman's club at a social settlement in Chicago, and she chose for the subject of her reading "The Vision of Sir Launfal." But no sooner had she got within the door than she was seized with the idea that her selection had not been a wise one. The weary, unresponsive faces offered little promise of appreciation.

"I'm almost afraid you will not enjoy what I am about to read to you," she said, with very honest apology, as she rose to address them. "Much of this poem is about the country, and it is very likely that some of you have never been in the country, and so do not care about it."

When she had finished, the women came to thank her, and among them was one who ventured upon a timid reproach.

"How could you think we would not understand about the country?" she asked. "It was the easiest part of the poem to understand—that part which was about the country. We knew perfectly what was meant."

"Then you must know the country. Probably you have lived in it."

"No, I've not lived in it, but I know what it is like. There is a vacant lot next to us, and sometimes you can't speak for the colors in it—and there is a row of trees and all the sky!"

That is what she said, word for word. That was her simple and exquisite epitome of nature's message.—Youth's Companion.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

July plowing of the stubble fields will do them almost as much good as a summer fallow.

The successful rotary steam engine and perpetual motion are two illusions which mankind will never quit chasing after.

France, which very carefully protects all her insectivorous birds, has placed a ban on the sparrow and fosters its destruction.

We find several pairs of robins nesting July 4, which leads us to the opinion that most of our robins bring off two broods during the breeding season.

The most popular red rose for greenhouse culture is the Meteor. It is a free bloomer with us and gives splendid satisfaction for summer culture in the garden.

A miserable old banana trust doles us out a dozen bananas for a quarter when if the trust did not have a hand in the matter we would get them at a cent apiece.

Michigan is taking more kindly to the growing of sugar beets than any other state east of the Mississippi river. A state bounty has given the business a fine start in that state.

The failure of any staple crop in a country always tends toward diversifying the products of the farms in such country. Thus crop failures are sometimes blessings in disguise.

Every farmer, regardless of the moral phase of the question, can afford to rest and let his animals rest one day in seven. From a purely physical and economical standpoint it pays to do this.

The sheep gets in its very best work on the farm when turned out into the stubble fields after the grain is harvested. It will not only get a fine living, but will clean up the weeds in great shape.

The interest in the goat industry is steadily growing. The value of this beast as a clearer up of brush lands is only just beginning to be understood. Men with brush farms should look this goat business up. A small flock of them will work wonders on a brush farm.

A parson always runs a great moral risk when he gets hold of a pair of bronchos to break in or a horse which can trot inside of three minutes. There are some things which piety has no business to encounter. When a parson gets horsy, he might just as well quit preaching.

It will aid in the solution of the corn fodder problem, which so many men will be forced to consider this year, if you and two of your good neighbors will buy a corn harvester and a cornstalk shredder together, for one outfit will easily do the work for three average farmers.

We know of a five acre grove of cottonwood trees which is practically gone 20 years after planting and all because the trees were planted too thickly. The larch, white cedar, willow and poplar will do fairly well when planted thickly, but no other varieties that we know of.

Sweet clover, which is spreading all over the west, is one of the least objectionable of our weed pests. It confines its work almost wholly to roadsides and the railway rights of way, is very fragrant when in bloom, affords the bees plenty of choice food and, like the other clovers, is a soil fertilizer.

Trees are sometimes cranky, just as men are. A friend of ours has a large soft maple tree in his yard which invariably sheds its foliage in July and then, after a brief rest, puts out another crop of leaves. It would be interesting to know just why this tree, enjoying normal conditions, does this thing.

Every two minutes from daylight till dark one or other of a pair of wrens has each day while their young were in the nest been carrying to the little birds a caterpillar or grub. As this food was all collected from the adjacent orchard and garden, it is easy to see the economic value of such a pair of birds.

A woman who was of a statistical turn of mind kept count for one month and found that she cooked for a family of eight 269 eggs, 602 potatoes, made 200 biscuits, 15 puddings, 6 cakes, washed 1,218 knives and forks, 1,250 spoons and 3,182 dishes. She was not a new woman, but just one of the old fashioned sort.

Suppose you look up what the chances are for you to secure a telephone line in your neighborhood. And then there is that rural mail route which, like enough, you can get established if only you and two or three other progressive men take hold of the matter. It is worth a good deal to be in daily and constant touch with the busy world by means of a telephone and a good daily paper.

We noted something which pleased us recently in a trip through one of the western states, and that was that there were three times as many butter tubs piled up on the depot platforms as there were beer kegs. Whenever a community gets around to swapping the beer keg for the butter tub it is on the straight road to prosperity.

It does the man on the farm no end of good to take an outing and see something of the world as it is off the farm. It is never time wasted to get in touch with one's fellows. The parson, the schoolteacher and the man of commercial or professional business usually plan to have a short vacation each year at least, and why should not the man on the farm?

We came across a man lately who had the notion that an asparagus bed needed to be kept cut all summer. This was a bad mistake. As soon as the early peas are fit for the table quit cutting the asparagus, put two inches of rotten barnyard manure over the bed and let it grow the rest of the season. Continuous cutting will kill out the bed in a single season.

If a man should dig a hole on a quarter section farm in any of the grain and dairy states and take therefrom the sum of $1,600 in gold dust, the whole country would go crazy over the fact, but hundreds of thousands of men will this year dig $1,600 out of their quarter section farms in that territory in corn, oats and the like, and nothing will be thought of it.

Where conditions prevail in the southern states for the irrigation of the fields the culture of rice is proving exceedingly profitable. The crop is sown on dry land, just as is wheat. At the proper time the field is flooded and kept flooded until the crop is nearly ripe; then the water is drawn off and the crop secured with a self binder, the same as wheat. At present prices the land will produce $100 worth of rice to the acre.

We notice a somewhat curious fact in this—that the building of storm caves or cyclone cellars through the west is almost wholly confined to those localities which in the past have suffered from a visitation of these terrors of the air, whereas it is a pretty well established fact that no community has ever been twice visited by a cyclone. It would seem as though the storm cave should be builit where the cyclone has not been.

Hog cholera is giving the Poland-China territory a let up this year, and there are fewer reports of losses from this source than for several years. As one of the practical means whereby the hogs may be kept healthy the hog lot should be changed each year. Plow up the old lot and crop it and give the pigs new territory each season; then it is best to feed the new corn sparingly, for this fact is well established—that cholera seems to get in its most destructive work just as the shotes are fed the new corn.

Through a large part of the northwest the Duchess of Oldenburg apple will be plentiful this year. It is often difficult to market a surplus of this fruit at any price owing to the fact that this apple is very short lived. If you have more than you can use, make arrangements to dry them, for they make the very choicest kind of dried apples. Get an apple peeler and corer, cut in thin slices and dry on sheets in the sun or quarter and string them just as your grandmother used to do. Save some in this manner and you will thank us next winter for calling your attention to the matter.

The spring wheat section of the northwest has to face a serious failure of the crop this year owing to a lack of May and June rains. A failure of this kind is in no sense to be taken as a common thing in the territory referred to. For 30 years past no such peculiar climatic conditions have prevailed. A dry fall, no snow during the winter and then a failure of the late May and early June rains is a combination which is exceedingly rare. The loss of the wheat crop this year will have a tendency to compel a greater diversifying of farm work, which, if generally carried out, would more than compensate for the loss of this season's crop.

The ancient lightning rod swindle will never die out so long as men are afraid of lightning and there are smooth talking agents to work the granger. These fellows never work a country in a consecutive way, but just drop down here and there and nearly always find a victim. The only safe way is to have nothing to do with strangers who want you to sign any sort of a paper. It makes no difference whether they want to rod your house and barn, cure you of Bright's disease, appoint you agent for some new invention or whether the scheme is any one of the hundred and one fakes, new and old, which periodically raid the granger. Women are shrewder than men about this sort of thing, and if a farmer will never sign a paper unless he has his wife's consent it will often prevent him from being swindled.

BAD BLOOD, BAD COMPLEXION.

The skin is the seat of an almost endless variety of diseases. They are known by various names, but are all due to the same cause, acid and other poisons in the blood that irritate and interfere with the proper action of the skin.

To have a smooth, soft skin, free from all eruptions, the blood must be kept pure and healthy. The many preparations of arsenic and potash and the large number of face powders and lotions generally used in this class of diseases cover up for a short time, but cannot remove permanently the ugly blotches and the red, disfiguring pimples.

Eternal vigilance is the price of a beautiful complexion

when such remedies are relied on.

Mr. H. T. Shobe, 2704 Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., says: "My daughter was afflicted for years with a disfiguring eruption on her face, which resisted all treatment. She was taken to two celebrated health springs, but received no benefit. Many medicines were prescribed, but without result, until we decided to try S. S. S., and by the time the first bottle was finished the eruption began to disappear. A dozen bottles cured her completely and left her skin perfectly smooth. She is now seventeen years old, and not a sign of the embarrassing disease has ever returned."

S. S. S. is a positive, unfailing cure for the worst forms of skin troubles. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers, and the only one guaranteed purely vegetable.

Bad blood makes bad complexions.

SSS purifies and invigorates the old and makes new, rich blood that nourishes the body and keeps the skin active and healthy and in proper condition to perform its part towards carrying off the impurities from the body.

If you have Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, or your skin is rough and pimply, send for our book on Blood and Skin Diseases and write our physicians about your case. No charge whatever for this service.

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs.

Mr. Major, the famous cement man of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3 75 a pound, and another costs $2 65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in on of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	21	9	31	15	41	311	319
	AM	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*1 05	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	16 00	*5 00	8*00
Beaver Falls "	1 56	8 02	2 43	7 26	7 10	5 45	8 45
Columbiana "			3 44		8 09		
Leetonia "	2 52	8 57	3 52		8 16		
Salem, "	3 04	9 10	4 07	8 32	8 28	6 36	9 36
Alliance {ar.	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	9 00	6 55	9 55
Alliance {lv	3 25	9 30	4 40	8 55	7 30	PM	AM
Maximo "			4 56		7 40		
Louisville "			5 06		7 50		
Canton "	4 00	9 58	5 24	9 27	8 05	Cafe Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 9 and 21 to Chicago.	
Massillon "	4 12	10 10	5 42	9 40	8 25		
Lawrence "			5 57		8 37		
Burton City "			6 07		8 45		
Orrville "	4 35	10 35	6 15	10 06	8 57		
Smithville "			6 25		9 07		
Wooster "	4 55	10 55	6 35	10 26	9 17		
Shreve "			6 50		9 30		
Big Prairie "			6 58		9 38		
Lakeville "			7 02		9 45		
Londonville "			7 16		9 58		
Perrysville "			7 25		10 06	39	
Lucas "			7 40		10 20	AM	
Mansfield "	6 10	12 05	7 55	11 30	10 35	7 45	
Crestline ar	6 37	12 35	8 25	11 59	11 05	8 20	
Crestline lv	7 05	1 00	PM	12 23	AM	Train leaving at 4 30 a m.	
Galion "	8 38	2 25		1 49	9 50		
Upper Sandusky "	9 24	3 10		2 35	10 45		
Ft. Wayne ar.	10 10	4 00		3 25	12 00		
Warsaw lv.	11 28	5 22		4 36	1 26		
Plymouth "	12 05	6 03		5 08	2 10		
Valparaiso "	1 15	7 08		6 08	3 22		
Chicago ar.	2 50	8 45		7 45	5 15		
	PM	PM		AM	PM		

Eastward	6	20	8	22		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv	*12 01	12*30	*3 00	*7 00		
Valparaiso "	1 56	2 09	4 32	8 50		
Plymouth "	3 20	3 05	5 40	10 06		
Warsaw "	4 06	3 40	6 19	10 52		
Ft. Wayne ar	5 30	4 40	7 35	12 05		
Van Wert "	6 40	5 32	8 39	1 37	332	
Lima "	7 26	6 12	9 30	2 22	AM	
Bucyrus "	9 40	7 49	11 19	4 32	5 15	
Crestline "	10 15	8 20	11 50	5 05	5 50	
Mansfield "	10 40	8 45	12 15	5 30	6 15	
Lucas "	10 54			5 52	6 38	
Perrysville "	11 26			6 24	7 10	
Londonville "	11 36			6 33	7 20	
Lakeville "	11 49			6 46	7 33	
Big Prairie "	11 52			6 50	7 37	
Shreve "	12 01			6 59	7 46	
Wooster "	12 20	9 45	1 25	7 18	8 05	
Smithville "	12 35			7 28	8 15	
Orrville "	12 45	10 10	1 50	7 37	8 25	
Burton City "				7 50	8 41	
Lawrence "	12 58			7 57	8 48	
Massillon "	1 14	10 32	2 12	8 15	9 05	
Canton "	1 35	10 50	2 35	8 35	9 24	
Louisville "	1 55			8 53	9 42	310
Maximo "	2 03			9 01	9 50	AM
Alliance {ar	2 15	11 29	3 10	9 09	9 58	5
Alliance {lv.	2 15	11 20	3 10	AM	9 40	9
Salem "	2 45	11 49	3 32		10 05	9
Leetonia "	2 57	11 50			10 15	
Columbiana "	3 05				10 26	
Beaver Falls "	4 12	12 42	4 40		11 25	10
Pittsb'gh ar.	5 30	1 35	5 50		12 40	11
	PM	AM	AM		PM	

Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6, 8, 15, 316 and 319; Pullman Vestibuled Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6, 8, 20 and 32; connect at Union Station for the Fast Line.

*Except Sunday. aTo let off Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division passengers. ‡Meals. †Flag Stop.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 9, 21, 32, 43** and for Columbus by **Nos. 9, 15, 20, 31, 32** and **43**. **Nos. 9, 15, 21** and **43** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. **Nos. 6** and **32** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

7-1-00.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 25, 1900, Interuaban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m
5 30 p m	11 30 p m
6 06 p m	12 06 p m
6 54 p m	12 54 p m
7 30 p m	1 30 p m
8 06 p m	2 06 p m
8 54 p m	2 54 p m
9 30 p m	3 30 p m
10 06 p m	4 06 p m
10 30 p m	4 54 p m

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the lake

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Everyone Going

On the Niagara Falls excursion of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway, Saturday, August 18. Through coaches and sleepers

Niagara Falls and Return.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway Train leaves Massillon 6.45 p. m. August 18th. Round trip rate $4.00

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‡Sun	†4	x6	*8
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire					
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 56
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 18	3 56	
Sterling	8 03	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 34	9 34	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	†14	†15	†10
	A M	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 32
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†3	†5	‡Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P M	P M	A.M.	P.M
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 39	1 49	5 2		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 18
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 34
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 08	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	8 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 18
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 26
Jutuss	10	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 38	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 36
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 48	4 38
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

CA&C Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	†1 40	*7 35	
Hudson	9 20	2 40	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	503
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 53	†5 45
Mt Vernon	12 50	6 17	12 20	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*2 05	†7 40	*1 40	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 40	†6 55	*12 05	†5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2	8 28	1 25	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 39	*8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 25	605
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 25	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*2 15
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	2 30
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	2 30
Hudson	6 35	†12 05	4 45	*2 55
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 40	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect June 11, 1900

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 2 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	3 33	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 13
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	5 45	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 9 40	P 2 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 00	4 10	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 45	5 00	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10		6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt 40 E. Main St.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3 50 a week.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

Fall term, Sept 18-Dec 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901 Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper. Moral Advertise in THE INDEPENDENT.

The Big Clearance Sale

At the "Bee Hive."

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON DON'T MISS IT.

Unbleached Muslin from 3c a yard and upwards.
Choice Domestic Ginghams only 5c a yard.
25 doz. each Ladies' Summer Underwear at 5c, 8c, 10c and 12c ea.
Gents' Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, 50c quality, now 25c ea.

HOSIERY Children's fast black Hose all sizes at 5c pair.
Ladies' fast black hose, splendid quality, at 6¼c pair.
Ladies' Seamless and Stainless black hose, 20c quality, now 15c pr.
Ladies' Real Maco Hose, Gordon Dye, double sole at 25c pr.

Suit Room Linen, Denim and Grass Cloth Skirts at 25c, 45c, 69c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.
Very Choice Linen Skirts, former prices $3 to $5, price for this sale, $2.89 each.
Mercerized Sateen Underskirts, former prices $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, now $1.69 each.
50 Separate Dress Skirts, former prices $1.50 to $2.00, now $1.19.
Wash Silk Waists formerly $4.00 and $5.00, now $2.75 each.
COLORED SILK WAISTS HALF PRICE.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1895.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

Li Hung Chang's latest subterfuge and threat that the ministers who still survive will be put to the sword if the powers advance toward Pekin, will not be likely to have the slightest influence in shaping the policy of any power. Nothing which China can do or say will prevent the allies from marching to Pekin, there to exact reparation.

In view of the fact that former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is the running mate of William J. Bryan on a platform whose foremost plank pledges unswerving faith in the eternal octrine of 16 to 1, it is somewhat interesting to recall how definite and luminous were the views of Adlai on the silver question some time since. The following extract from his letter of acceptance of the vice presidential nomination eight years ago makes these views plain:

"To the plain and unequivocal declaration of the convention in favor of sound, honest money I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage-earner or to the farmer it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way in his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power."

William Dudley Foulke, of Richmond, Ind., has notified Charles Hernley, chairman of the Republican state committee, that he has prepared to take an active part in the campaign this fall. He has made researches in United States history with a view to comparing the present administration's treatment of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines with the policy of President Jefferson on acquiring the Louisiana territory. In his letter to Mr. Hernley he says:

"The name of Livingstone and Monroe and Jefferson are all held in higher honor by our people because they made that noble purchase which gave us our first great empire in the West. If Jefferson was inconsistent we esteem him the more, because he dared to be inconsistent in a thing so vitally affecting the best interest of our country. And if President McKinley has done aught that was inconsistent with previous declarations, history will not condemn him because he esteemed the welfare of the American people as more important than his own consistency. Thomas Jefferson did right in extending the power and beneficence of American institutions over America. McKinley has done right in extending the power and beneficence of American institutions throughout the world."

It is evident that the arrival of General Chaffee at Tientsin has already decidedly changed the face of things in China. The American commander cabled from Chefoo on July 30 that it was the intention to begin the forward movement on Pekin on Wednesday. No further details have been made known, but it is very likely that the advance has begun under the leadership of General Chaffee. An immediate movement forward has been the American policy for some time, for it is generally believed that a determined commander with a well handled force could scatter the Chinese easily. The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, has said this often and has expressed his utter inability to understand why the forward movement was not made. It is recalled that Zachary Taylor, with 6,000 men, made his way to the heart of Mexico, and it is not believed that the Chinese are better soldiers than Mexicans.

FROM A DEMOCRATIC WORKINGMAN.

The New York Sun prints the following letter from a Democratic workingman with a family His argument, which might be used with equal force by hundreds of Massillon workingmen, is absolutely unanswerable. The Sun has the man's name and address and can therefore vouch for its being genuine. This workingman says:

"I am a Democrat and cast my first vote for Grover Cleveland and tariff reform in 1892. At that time I was receiving $2 a day and working three days a week, but in 1893 my wages were reduced and I was thrown out of employment for nearly a year and a half.

"In the face of this fact I voted for Bryan in 1896, and continued voting the Democratic ticket in the hope of a change for the better. In 1898 my wages were increased to $2.75 per day and I have been kept busy constantly, often working over time to help out a rush in the factory.

"Now, Mr. Editor, with a wife and family to support, I have come to the conclusion that to vote for Bryan is but to go back to the conditions existing in 1896, therefore I shall vote the entire Republican ticket. I know fifteen Democratic neighbors who think as I do and will place the cross on next election day in the circle under the Republican emblem.

"A dangerous malady requires a drastic remedy. A MECHANIC."

DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

A Few Changes Proposed in Kansas City Platform.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—[Special]—A combination of the declarations of the Kansas City platform and the personal statements of Mr. Bryan, concerning questions of national importance, produces a horoscope for the country that its voters will be slow to indorse at the polls in November.

Puerto Rico would either be erected into a territory or turned adrift to shift for itself, with a pronounced leaning toward the policy of abandonment. The Republicans are charged with enslaving and impoverishing the island notwithstanding the fact that this year's volume of business there, both in imports and exports, is about 100 per cent larger than it was last year.

Cuba will be abandoned at once. All officials, both civil and military, would be withdrawn, and the Cubans would be told to work out their own future. Furthermore, this country would have to trust to the honor and ability of a government not yet created for repayment of the money loaned and spent for the benefit of that island.

The mutually jealous tribes of the Philippine archipelago would be given a stable government without the employment of force. How this is to be done is a detail too simple to be explained. The foreign population would look to the Filippinos for protection. The United States, without any rights on land, would use the navy to protect the natives from European aggression and would take their part in European quarrels. It is worth while to notice also that when the Democracy is talking about the Filippinos, it insists that they should be treated as the Cubans are, and when speaking of Cuba, it arraigns the conduct of the administration in Cuba as being burdensome, wrong and imperialistic.

It is demanded that the United States take some formal action toward stopping the war in South Africa. How this is to be done is another unimportant detail which the country is asked to leave to the wisdom of the man whom Mr Bryan may select for secretary of state.

An army of 65,000 or 70,000 men we are told is entirely too large for a little nation of 75,000,000. Less than one soldier for every 1,000 of inhabitants is a threat and menace to the perpetuity of free institutions, and we are told that an era of militarism is threatened. The Democratic candidate would protect the country from internal disorder and external aggression with Bryan Soldiers' Clubs.

The country is told with words of prophetic solemnity that unless Bryan is elected in November there will be no more Fourth of Julys, so it can be seen that the matter is getting serious.

Then there is to be a good deal of wiping out all along the line. Trusts and business combinations are to be wiped out, the Dingley tariff is to be wiped out; the gold standard is to be wiped out, national banks are to be wiped out; injunction by the courts is to be wiped out, and the party of Lincoln is to be wiped out.

No encouragement is to be given to foreign trade. But the cheap products of Europe and Asia, made by cheap labor, are to come into our markets under a tariff for revenue only, not protection, and they will destroy our home industries and make American labor as idle as it was under the Democratic administration of President Cleveland.

These are some of the serious changes promised by the Tri-partite candidate for the presidency.

Getting Rope Sense.

A peculiarity about roping horses or steers with a lasso is that after getting a hard fall a few times they quickly get "rope sense." I have often seen them, in a corral, stand stock still when the rope falls across their backs—even when, as a matter of fact, they are not caught. If any reader has ever encountered a clothesline while running at full speed in the dark, the line stretched at about the level of the throat, he will notice that he doesn't run across that lawn any more after nightfall. He's got "rope sense," in fact.—Wide World Magazine.

Why She Enjoyed It.

On Sunday, as a certain Scottish minister was returning homewards, he was accosted by an old woman, who said:

"Oh, sir, well do I like the day when you preach."

The minister was aware that he was not very popular and answered:

"My good woman, I am glad to hear it. There are too few like you. And why do you like it when I preach?"

"Oh, sir," she replied, "when you preach I always get a good seat!"—Scottish Nights.

Queer Lot.

Stranger—I have heard that you have a good many queer people in this town.

Citizen—As odd a lot as you'd find in a year's travel. They are a queer set, the whole of 'em, outside my family. And my wife is almost as bad as the others. But then, you know, she wasn't originally of my family.—Boston Transcript.

A peculiar clock of the time of Charles I was the lantern, or birdcage style, which hung from the walls high up, with its works exposed.

Submarine volcanoes are constantly being discovered, and are at times, owing to their sudden appearance, a great danger to navigation.

AMOUNT TOO HIGH.

The Council on Engineer's Water Works Report.

IT IS ABOUT $290,000.

The Report is to be Kept a Secret for the Present, Though Facts Concerning the Aggregate Estimate Have Leaked Out—Other News of the Monday Meeting.

The council chamber had been scraped and scrubbed until as clean as the driven snow, a condition it has not known before in years, but the seven statesmen who sat therein Monday evening remarked it not, and disappointment and regret were the portion of City Clerk Seaman, who had looked forward with pleasant expectancy to the agreeable surprise it would create among the members. When Mr. Weller failed to respond to his name at roll call, Mr. Kouth called out, "Weller's resigned." Then he laughed, and everybody knew it was a joke.

Consulting Engineer Chapin, of Canton, who was engaged to prepare an estimate of the value and extent of the property and business of the Massillon Water Supply Company, submitted his report, together with a bill of $200 for his services. The bill was paid. The report of Mr. Chapin was laid over until such time as it may be convenient to meet behind closed doors. President Reay stated that it was a matter which should not be given publicity at present, holding that it would be detrimental to the council in its negotiations with the company for the purchase of its plant. Though little has been said concerning the matter, the report is not satisfactory to all the councilmen. It is said that the amount it cites as the value of the plant and business is little short of $290,000. Few had expected the aggregate to be greater than $200,000. Mr. Chapin, in a communication accompanying the report, stated that if the city would not buy for that figure the company would have no difficulty in finding another purchaser, if it chose to sell. He said clients of his had, in the past, paid $250,000 for plants and business much less extensive and without the prospects of the Massillon concern.

Mr. Kouth suggested that the council elect a successor to the late Paul Hourlet as a member of the decennial board of equalization. It nominated Peter Koontz, who was unanimously elected.

On Mr. Kouth's motion, A. Shorb was instructed to have stones removed from Borden avenue.

Mr. Johns said Clay street residents complained of the bad condition of the thoroughfare. The matter was referred to the street and alley committee.

Mr. Johns' motion to grant the request of Deputy Postmaster W. F. Brown for the use of the council chamber on August 1, for the purpose of conducting a civil service examination was carried.

Bills were paid.

REAR END COLLISION.

Freight Train's Two Sections Come Together at Strasburg.

STRASBURG, July 31.—The second section of a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railway freight crashed into the rear end of the first section, at this place, at 5:30 Tuesday morning. The first section was at a standstill when the wreck occurred. The second section's engine was rolled over on its side, and the caboose and four cars of ore of the other section were piled up. The crew of the forward train was at work shifting in another part of the yards, so none of its members were injured. The engineer and firemen of the second section jumped. The engineer was somewhat injured. He has gone to his home in Lorain. It was very foggy this morning, being impossible to see ten feet by the aid of the headlight. The engineer and firemen could never have seen the forward train in time to jump. A workman standing at the station called to them of their danger, and they left the train just before the crash. Traffic was not blocked for any length of time, trains passing around the wreck by means of a side track.

Cured the Curious Youth.

"Pawing over the unclaimed mail is a favorite amusement among a certain set of idle youths," said a hotel clerk yesterday. "'Any letters for So-and-so?' they will ask, giving an imaginary name, their object being apparently to gratify idle curiosity by studying the superscriptions and reading the postals. Last fall an idiot of that type received a severe lesson here in this house. He made the usual request, giving rather a peculiar name, which he afterward admitted he had thought of on the spur of the moment. By a remarkable coincidence two central office detectives were standing near the desk at the time, and the name he gave was that of a noted crook who was wanted by the police of Chicago very badly.

"Without a word more than was necessary they took the young gentleman by the arm and carried him off to police headquarters. He was so astonished that he was unable to make a coherent explanation and really presented a picture of guilt. His story at headquarters that he had asked for letters under an assumed name was regarded as so improbable that they held him until telegraphic inquiries could be made. Of course it turned out that he was not the Chicago crook, but he got the scare of his life, and you may rest assured that he has dropped that form of amusement from his indulgences."—New York News.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Stark County Men Enlisting for Service Abroad.

CANTON, July 31.—Sergeant Donohue, of the Canton recruiting station, has enlisted Emil Geant, machinist, of Canton, who has served three years in the Third cavalry. His grade in physical examination was 99 per cent. John Emanuel, florist, Canton, stood 95 per cent. physically. Wm. Foltz, teamster, Canton, was marked 85 per cent, on examination. John Hoover, farmer, Canton, was graded 98 per cent. David Bess, farmer, Strasburg, O., passed his physical examination with a grade of 96 per cent. These men left for Cleveland Tuesday afternoon over the C. T. & V., where they will be equipped and uniformed, then sent to Presidio, Cal., on their way to join the United States forces in the Philippines. Mr. Geant will join the cavalry while the others will enter the infantry service. Orders have been received from the adjutant general's office at Washington, through Captain Brewer, saying that men are desired for the First infantry at Ft. Logan, Ark.; Second infantry, Ft. Thomas, Ky., electricians and operators for the signal corps; cooks and pharmacists for the hospital corps.

First final account has been filed in the estate of Mary A. Porter, of Lawrence township.

Maurice Smith has transferred lots 547 and 548, second ward, Massillon, to Tillie Smith; consideration, one dollar.

Wm. F. Ricks to Mary Snodgrass, lot 145, Columbian Heights, $215. Mary Snodgrass to Lyde A. Goudy, same lot, $215.

The will of Charlotte Hassler, of Tuscarawas township, has been admitted to probate. J. P. Hassler has been appointed executor.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Governor Nash and State Officials Call on the President.

CANTON, August 1.—Governor Nash, with almost a hundred state officials, with their wives and daughters, arrived here in a special train over the Ft. Wayne road at 10:40 this morning. The reception committee met the party at the station and conducted them to the carriages in waiting, driving at once to the residence of President McKinley. The President accorded the delegation a hearty, informal welcome, after which the visitors were taken to the Yohe and Barnett hotels for lunch,

The President left for Washington this afternoon at 1:35 in the Pullman car "Edgemere," attached to the regular Ft. Wayne train.

Dr. Rixey returned from Washington this morning and was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou.

The painters and paperhangers of Canton cordially invite their fellow craftsmen of Massillon to attend their annual picnic at Meyer's lake on Thursday, August 23.

Final account has been filed in the estate of Samuel Emser, of Lawrence township.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Albert Koehler, of Sugarcreek township.

The sale and compromise of doubtful claims in the P. G. Albright estate has been filed and approved. Final account was also filed.

Final account has been filed in the estate of G. Livingstone Ryder, of Massillon.

Application to probate the will of Jacob D. Leighly, of Bethlehem township, has been continued.

Ida M. Minnick has been appointed guardian for Ida and Minnie M Held, of Tuscarawas township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Jacob E. Crites and Mary A. Reese, of Beach City, and David Johnson and Della M. McFarren, of Justus.

Niagara Falls Excursion

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry., Saturday, August 18, 1900. Rate so low everyone can go Consult agents.

Low Priced Farms.

Send stamp for list of 100 farms at very low prices; all sizes, in Ashtabula county. Best county in the state—best state in the Union. Address, H. N. Bancroft & Company, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

ENSIGN BAGLEY COUNCIL.

Arrangements Made for Initiation, Installation and Social Session.

The following officers have been elected for six months for Ensign Bagley Council, No. 123, Junior Order of United American Mechanics: R. S. Hardgrove, councillor; Clarence Schworm, vice councillor, Frank G. Harrison, recording secretary; J. L. Hoover, assistant recording secretary; C. R. Mills, financial secretary; C. S. Manley, treasurer; James Jacoby, conductor; W. Angstadt, warden; Eugene Shorb, inside sentinel; William Griffith, outside sentinel; Clarence Howald, chaplain; F. G. Harrison, C. N. Oatman and J. E. Johns, trustees. All members and above named officers are requested to be present on Wednesday, August 8. We will have three initiations, installation of all officers and refreshments after business meeting.

F. G. HARRISON, R. S.

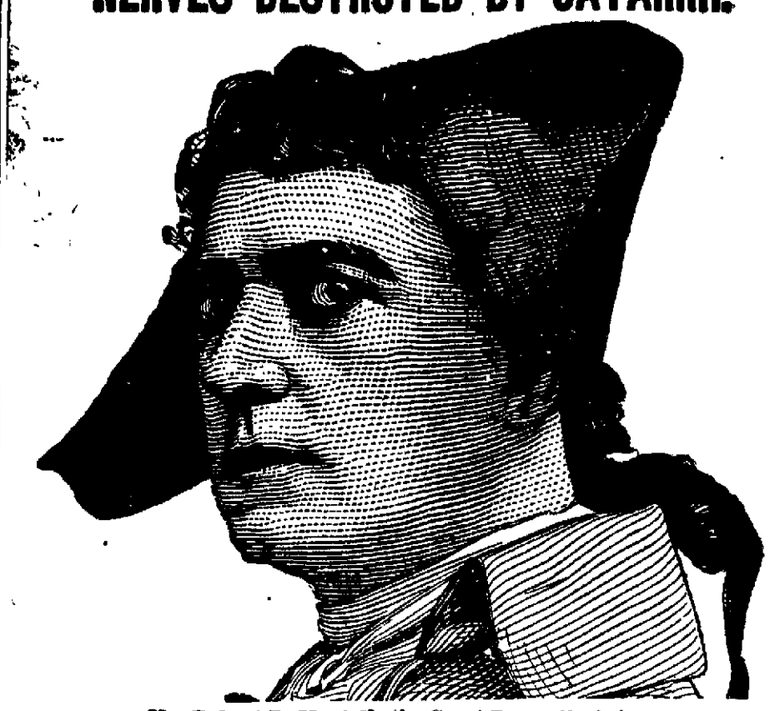
R. S. HARDGROVE, C.

"Every Cloud Has a Silver Lining."

The clouds of bad blood enveloping humanity have a silver lining in the shape of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

NERVES DESTROYED BY CATARRH.



Mr. Robert B. Mantell, the Great Romantic Actor.

Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir—The bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand. It is splendid and most invigorating; refreshing to the nerves and brain. It is one of the best tonics I have ever used. It makes me feel like a new man. Yours sincerely, R. B. Mantell.

Catarrh is one of the ways in which a depressed condition of the nervous system shows itself. Catarrhal people are soon made nervous. Any remedy to effect a radical cure of chronic catarrh must operate directly through the nerves, invigorating the mucous circulation.

Mrs. C. C. Filler, of 134½ South Fourth street, Columbus, O., writes: "For ten or fifteen years I have been subject to nervous dyspepsia. I would have spells of quivering in my stomach, with smothering feelings. I was suffering from what is called nervous prostration. I consulted several physicians, who treated me without doing me any good. I had almost given up in despair when I heard of Pe-ru-na. I found it an immediate relief to all my disagreeable symptoms." Dr. Hartman's latest book sent free. Address Columbus, Ohio.

A FATAL STROKE.

Apoplexy Causes Death of Mrs. Lovina Ellery.

HEALTH HAD BEEN POOR.

Though Failing for Months Past, None Thought that the End was so Near—J. W. Kagey Dead at the State Hospital—Death of Mrs. Catherine Harger.

Mrs. Lovina Ellery, while at her home at 80 East Oak street, was stricken with apoplexy at 11 o'clock Sunday night, death resulting at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning. Mrs. Ellery had been in failing health for several months past, though her condition, at no time previous to sustaining the stroke, was considered serious. The funeral arrangements will be announced tomorrow.

Mrs. Ellery was 61 years old, and was born in Cornwall, England. Her maiden name was Renfrew. Her marriage to John Ellery took place in England in 1858. Three years later they came to America, first locating in Vermont. Afterwards they lived in various parts of Canada. Later they came to Ohio, spending a number of years in Akron, where, in 1884, the death of Mr. Ellery occurred. In 1887 Mrs. Ellery and family removed to Massillon. Mrs. Ellery, with her son, Frederick Ellery, as her assistant, here opened a variety store.

During late years the business which then had its beginning has grown to a remarkable extent, Mrs. Ellery, at the time of her death, having been the head of three large establishments in Massillon, Uhrichsville and Lancaster, all of which are under the direct supervision of members of her family. Mrs. Ellery was a model business woman, and the success which has attended her many undertakings was due largely to her tact and excellent judgment, coupled with the energy and industry of the members of her family associated with her in the conduct of trade affairs. Mrs. Ellery was a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Daughters of St. George and the Christian church. She was prominently identified with church work, and took a deep interest in all things religious.

The deceased is survived by six children, John and Albert Ellery and Mrs. Lovina Stowe, of this city; Frederick Ellery, of Uhrichsville; William Ellery, of Lancaster, and Philip Ellery, who has been in the West for many years, and whose exact location is not now known.

JOHN W. KAGEY

John W. Kagey, aged 66 years, a state hospital patient, died Saturday afternoon, a blood-clot in an artery being the cause. C. U. Kagey, of Ashland, a brother of the deceased, came to Massillon yesterday and ordered the body shipped to Mansfield for burial. The deceased was one of the patients brought to the Massillon hospital from Toledo two weeks ago.

MRS. CATHERINE HARGER.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Harger, wife of Jacob Harger, occurred Saturday evening from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Harger resided in East Tremont street. She was 66 years of age, and is survived by a large family. Funeral services were conducted at the residence at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspeptics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles. Rider & Snyder and Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont St.

TWO EXCURSIONS.

Oklahoma Excursion—St. Joseph's Congregation to Euclid Beach.

Present indications all point to the success of P. F. Shriber's Oklahoma homeseekers' excursion, which will leave the Massillon depot of the C., L. & W. railway at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 7. Between forty and fifty people residing in the city and vicinity have announced their intention of going, and are expected.

The congregation of St. Joseph's Catholic church has decided to hold its annual picnic at Euclid Beach Park, in Cleveland, on August 23. A special train will be run over the C., L. & W. both ways for the excursionists.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 31, 1900:

LADIES.

Nettle, Mrs. Jas. Stoner, Mrs. Mary (2)

MEN.

Anderson, Chas. P. Kelley, Harry.
Blizzard, L. W. Mills, Birt.
Bosck, Mathias. Snyder, C. C.
Cook, J. R. Stewart, Henry.
Cramer, H. C. Warner, C. E.
Gardner, Willie. Yohn, Jos.

The Phoenix Dry Goods Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Card of Thanks.

To the friends of the late lamented Mrs R. Fitzgerald, whose sympathy and condolence we highly appreciate in this our sad bereavement, we tender our gratitude and thanks.

RICHARD FITZGERALD AND FAMILY.

Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

When you need medicine you should get the best that money can buy, and experience proves this to be Hood's Sarsaparilla

WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

The Twentieth Annual Season Commences September 10th—Unrivalled Attractions.

The twentieth annual exhibition of the West Virginia State Fair will open at the model grounds on Wheeling Island on the 10th day of September, and the programme of attractions prepared by the management has never before been approached. The regular fair attractions will be seen in an augmented number, and under a vastly better arrangement than ever before, while the racing programme will be equal to the best ever presented upon a track which is without a peer in American turf circles. This annual exposition has always been noted for its completeness and the large measure of public satisfaction given; but this year, marking the twentieth mile-stone in its history, exceptional features will be provided, not only during the day, but at night. The grounds will be kept open until 11 o'clock every evening, will be brilliantly lighted with electricity, and there will be a varied programme provided to interest the thousands who will attend from West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Details will be published from time to time, that our readers may have ample notice.

After many intricate experiments, scientists have discovered methods for obtaining all the natural digestants. These have been combined in the proportion found in the human body and united with substances that build up the digestive organs, making a compound called Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and allows all dyspeptics to eat plenty of nourishing food while the stomach troubles are being radically cured by the medicinal agents it contains. It is pleasant to take and will give quick relief. Rider & Snyder: Chas. W. Cupples, 189 W. Tremont street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Maurice Brown and family, of Dubuque, Ia., are visiting Philip Rhine, in Richville avenue.

Mrs. Frank L. Mobley and Charles Mobley, of Columbus, are guests at the residence of C. A. Krider, west of the city.

Mrs. Marian Johns and children, of New York, are guests at the Everhard residence, in East Main street.

Forty-seven round trip tickets to Toledo were sold at the Massillon station of the W. & L. E. on Sunday.

Sunday evening services in St. Paul's church have been suspended during the summer months on account of the heat.

Mrs. Christia A. Erwin and Miss Margaret Morgan, who spent the past several weeks in England and France, arrived home Tuesday evening.

A Cleveland bicycle belonging to Attorney George Howells was stolen from Diamond alley, under the steps leading to his office, Tuesday morning.

S. Burd, the real estate dealer, purchased the Kachler property, at the corner of East and Tremont streets, Monday afternoon.

Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad company reports earnings for June, 1900: Gross, $241.484, operative expenses, $165.049, net, $76.435.

St. Paul's congregation is making an unorganized effort to aid the India famine sufferers. The Rev. L. H. Burry is receiving the subscriptions.

Jesse Higginbotham, Andrew Krennerich and William Ritter left on Tuesday morning for a vacation trip to Georgian Bay and the Thirty Thousand Islands.

There will be no services at St. Timothy's church during the month of August. The rector, the Rev. C. M. Roberts, will leave for Cincinnati on Thursday, where part of his vacation will be spent.

The Reformed church, of Richville, gave a lawn fete at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Shriber, south of the city, Saturday evening. The net receipts were $23.

Mr. and Mrs. George Higginbotham and children, accompanied by Miss Blanche Barnett, left this morning for a two weeks' vacation at Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Dr. J. A. Walker, of Detroit, was a Massillon visitor the other day, in company with Dr. Campbell, of East Greenville. Dr. Walker, who is a dentist, will open an office in the Henrich building, in East Main street, on August 1.

The frogs to be used at the intersections of the electric railway and the steam railways, in the city, arrived on Monday morning. They will not be placed in position until the tracks have been widened to the standard gauge.

Miss Charlotte D. Leavitt, first librarian of the McClymonds public library, eft this morning for Lakeside, where she will spend her vacation with her family. She was accompanied by Mrs. Matilda Arnold, who will spend several weeks at the same resort.

The four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, who reside on Columbian Heights, was standing by its uncle, Tuesday, when the latter used gasoline to light a stove fire. The child was painfully burned. Dr. R. J. Pumphrey dressed its injuries.

Heinrich Herzog and Miss Bertha Herzog, last evening arrived from Stuerzelbron, Alsace Lorraine, Germany, and are now at the residence of their brother, Camiel Herzog, of 240 East Tremont street, with whom they will make their home.

The New Armory will be opened for the season of 1900-1901, on Tuesday, August 14, by Al G. Field's Greater Minstrels, which made such a great hit here last spring. William R. Lipps has been elected manager of the house for the ensuing year.

The game and food commissioner has decided to distribute 3,000 pheasants in the state. Each county will get its prorata share. In the distribution of the birds the commission will take into consideration the adaptation of the county, the protection to be offered and the condition for propagation. The birds cost the state about $2 apiece to raise. According to the law pheasants cannot be killed in this state until 1903.

The trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church have decided to make extensive improvements in the interior of the church. After a thorough renovating, the interior will be redecorated and repainted. There is also a probability that an electric lighting plant will be purchased. Dr. T. Clarke Miller, C. E. Oberlin and C. B. Allman have been appointed a committee to raise the funds for making the improvements, which will be commenced in a few days.

Charles A. Krider, who resides west of town, received today an interesting relic which will be placed among the treasures of the Myer's School Reunion association. The relic is the first bell ever used in the Myer's school district. It was also the first bell ever used in Massillon, having originally been the property of the Massillon Hotel, which stood on the site now occupied by Schuckers' drug store. The bell was sent to Mr. Krider by B. F. Ritter, of Fort Scott, Kan., a former resident of this city.

A good sized contract has been placed by the National Steel Company with the Morgan Engineering and Construction Company, of Alliance, O., for the construction of a 14-inch continuous mill, with eight stands of rolls, says the Pittsburg Times. The new mill is for the Ohio plant of the National Steel Company at Youngstown, and with a powerful engine for the operation of the new mills will cost about $500,000.—Alliance Review.

The controversy as to the respective merits of "Ab Wales," the fast bay colt owned by A. C. Stransbury, and "Nelly," Arthur Sailer's fleeted-footed bay mare, will end at 5 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon, when the two record-breakers will step out a mile on the Wales speedway. The officials for the race are now being chosen, all other arrangements for the contest having been completed. The betting is fierce among local men of the turf. There is much talk about one alleged $500 wager in particular.

The Rev. J. F. Clokey, Mrs. Clokey and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shreve, of this city, and A. W. Clokey, of Galion, left on Wednesday morning for Millwood, Knox county, where they expect to camp during the month of August. The camp will be situated upon what is known as the Richmeir farm on Owl creek, a stream as large as the Tuscarawas river. The campers have provided themselves with every convenience known to camp life, and, as the place affords excellent boating, fishing and bathing, they expect to thoroughly enjoy their out ing.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Cyrus Smith, member of the township board of education, ex-township trustee and one of the most prominent and popular Democrats of this vicinity, was last Friday, and the occasion was then duly celebrated. On Sunday there was a second celebration, planned for without Mr. Smith's knowledge, and among the many there were the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Deville. Miss Vernie Deville, Henry Deville, Mr. and Mrs. James Scharlo, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. O. Rohn, Miss Verna Rohn, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ricker, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Doll, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan Doll, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith and Sanford Whitmer.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Williams, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis.

William Ralston and Miss Elizabeth Ralston, who are holding positions in Cleveland, spent last Sunday at their home in Newman.

All our people have returned from Hiawatha park, well pleased with their trip and entertainment.

T. Jefferson Morgan was a Sunday visitor with friends at Canal Fulton.

J. W. Hannan, the Newman mail carrier, is desirous of buying a good driving horse for his business.

We notice that several of our surrounding coal mines are running better this summer than they have for years past, while the mines near here are doing very little.

We "tip" our hat to M. D. Ratchford's great success in securing the presidency of a thirty-million dollar concern, and we glory in his "spunk" for holding on to the labor commissionership as a reserve.

J. W. Myers, who has been ailing for some time, is now at Mt. Clemens, and his friends hope for his speedy recovery.

Mrs. Sarah A. Masters, of Massillon, made our village a business call on Monday.

John Doubledee, jr., who had his knee dislocated in the Michener mine three weeks ago, is to undergo an operation. Gangrene has set in and amputation is absolutely necessary. Drs. Dissinger and Smith will have charge of the case.

David McGee, of Canal Fulton, is putting up an artistic job of paper hanging in the new store room.

Hand ball playing is being revived by our young people.

Many of our people attended the Sunday school excursion to Silver lake on Tuesday.

Mordecai Davis, who moved to Massillon a short time ago, circulated among his old friends on Monday.

ELTON ITEMS.

ELTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Werich, of Newman, and Mrs. Simon Brenner, of Columbus, visited their daughter, Mrs. Charley Hunsberger, near this place, on Sunday.

Miss Maggie Youngtman, of Wooster, is the guest of her parents here.

Mrs. Charles Poorman, of Canton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Curt Bitman.

Mrs. S. D. Baughman and Mrs. T. F. Baughman, Miss Grace Harrold, of Massillon, visited Daniel Swihart of near Elton, on Sunday.

Vena Wolf, of Canal Fulton, visited his uncle, J. Everit, here on Sunday.

A number of our young people attended the festival at West Lebanon on Saturday evening. All reported a good time.

Mrs. Horace Baels, of West Lebanon, visited her mother, Mrs. Sarah McFarren, of Elton, one day last week.

Tom Baughman will hold a phonograph concert on Saturday evening, August 4, for the benefit of a new lamp in the M. E. church.

The News of Navarre.

NAVARRE, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Elizabeth Miller and Mrs. Shetler attended the races at Cleveland last week.

Mrs. O. O. Van Dorsten with her son Clyde, of Canton, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corl, last week.

Mrs. John Hitchcock and her sister, Miss Bowers, of Canton, spent Sunday with their relatives in Canal street.

Messrs. Byrne and Homer Givin, of Canton, stopped a short time in Navarre Saturday evening, while on their way to the home of Mr. Daily, south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Griffith and family of Canton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Miller, at this place.

Emerson Carr is spending his vacation with friends here

Miss Elizabeth Corl, of Glenville, is spending her vacation with relatives in Center street.

Mrs. Amanda Shetler, of Justus, has returned to her home, after spending ten days with her daughter, Mrs. Rosenbury.

Miss Grace Yant has returned home after spending three weeks with Canton riends.

George Smith, of Barberton, is spending his vacation at home.

William Werner, of Beach City, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Downey.

SHOCK KILLED HIM.

Thought of Son's Death Fatal to James James.

DIED AT CLIFF STREET HOME

"I'm Going, Too," Were His Last Words, Uttered Immediately After His Wife Had Told Him That the Physicians Entertained Little Hope for Their Child's Recovery.

"If little James must go, I'm going too," said James James, of 42 Cliff street, shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, when his wife informed him that the physicians had said there was little hope for the recovery of their fourteen-year-old son, James James, who is suffering with appendicitis. Then the grief-stricken father fell heavily to the floor, and when Mrs. James reached him he was dead. Dr. R. J. Pumphrey, who was immediately summoned, produced the cause of death to be heart failure, due largely to the shock pronounced by his wife's words. Almost since the beginning of his son's illness, Mr. James had been in an overwrought condition, though otherwise his health had been good. He was not subject to heart trouble. He was down town in the morning, having returned to his home but a few minutes previous to death.

Mr. James was 44 years old, and was employed at the works of the Republic Iron and Steel Company as a rougher. He had been a resident of Massillon since 1881, in which year he immigrated to this country from Wales, the place of his birth. His marriage to Anna Edwards occurred in Wales, in 1877. Mrs. James and five children survive him. The latter are Margaret, Thomas, David, James and William, and all reside at the parental home. John James, of Warren, is a brother, and Mrs. Frances Obrinn, of Youngstown, is a sister of the deceased. Mr. James was a member of the Christian church. He carried life insurance in the Modern Woodmen of America, and was also connected with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Two of Mr. James's children are attending the grocers' picnic at Cedar Point today. No attempt was made to get word to them of their father's death, it being felt that the shock would be less severe if the news were broken to them by members of the family upon their arrival home. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Forty Years Among the Cannibals

The French adventurer who was a captive among cannibals in Central Africa for forty years has decided to write a book, which will no doubt prove interesting. We can sympathize with his release from his terrible captivity, which must have been as joyous as that of a man who finds himself suddenly released from the captivity of a refracted stomach by that peerless remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has done more to promote health than any other in existence. This is the medicine to take if you are a sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness or insomnia. Don't fail to give it a trial. Ask for Hostetter's, and do not accept a substitute. The genuine has private revenue stamp over the neck of bottle.

Have The Independent Follow You.

When you leave on your summer vacation, order the EVENING INDEPENDENT sent to you by mail. It will cost nothing extra, and the address may be changed daily, if necessary.

Trains, Worry, Disease and Death.

Late trains are a source of annoyance to everybody. The British Medical Journal dwells upon the very serious result produced by them upon the health of travelers. The rush to the station to catch the train which may perchance be punctual; the weary wait on drafty platforms or in stuffy waiting rooms; the dilatory journey—all these, we are told, add seriously to the labor of the day even in the best of times, but when the weather is cold and damp they are still more injurious and in that they are largely responsible for those "colds," as they are called, those conditions of depressed vitality which are the starting points of most of the acute diseases from which men suffer and from which the elderly and the feeble die.

Genuine Courtesy.

Surface manners are like cut flowers stuck in a shallow glass with just enough water to keep them fresh an hour or so; but the courtesy that has its growth in the heart is like the rosebush in the garden that no inclement season can kill and no dark day force to forego the unfolding of a bud.

Wonderful Development.

Watts—The development of the sense of touch in the blind is something always a wonder to me.

Gotrox—I have it pretty well developed myself. I have got so I can tell a borrower two blocks away.—Indianapolis Journal.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

-Absolutely Pure-

For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

PATIENTS ARRIVE.

Special Train Conveys Them From the Columbus Hospital.

Fifty patients were transferred from the Columbus state hospital to the Massillon asylum on Tuesday afternoon, the special train arriving here at 4 o'clock on the Pennsylvania railway. The patients were conveyed to the hospital in special street cars. One of the local engines brought the train, which consisted of two coaches, from Orrville to this city. The cars reached Orrville over the C., A. & C. railway. Superintendent Carpenter, the supervisors and several attendants of the Columbus institution accompanied the patients. The officers remained at the hospital over night, a dance being given in their honor, and returned to Columbus Wednesday morning.

A Fraud Exposed.

The Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster, has received the following letter from Marion county: "There is a company of men canvassing this territory for fruit trees. They are putting in what they call a 'model orchard.' They claim to be working directly for and in the interest of your station, which gives them quite a leverage with a great many farmers."

In reply, Director Thorne, of the station, says: "The station sells no fruit trees of any description, and all persons who claim to represent it in the manner indicated are swindlers and should be arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Twelve Applicants Appear Before the Local Board Wednesday.

Those who took the civil service examination conducted by Deputy Postmaster W. F. Brown, Mailing Clerk J. F. Shepley and Mail Carrier Thomas Hopkinson, in the council chamber, on Wednesday, were William Smith, C. L. Spidle, Charles Fox, William Koons, Wm. Penberthy, John W. Urwin, Mr. McClay, Charles Ellis, Ralph Snyder and S. C. Rittenhouse, of this city; Godfrey Giesen, of Grafton, and J. F. Thompson, of Wilmot. The examination is to determine the eligibility of candidates for positions in the Massillon postoffice. The candidates were examined in spelling, arithmetic, geography, reading addresses, copying and composition. The papers of the applicants will be sent to the civil service commission at Washington, where they will be examined, corrected and graded. The grades will be sent out immediately afterwards.

Just Received the Fall and Winter Samples.

Fifteen hundred styles of the most elegant overcoatings, suitings and trouserings to make your selection from; everything that is new and nobby for the season. G. GRUENEBERG, tailor. Also cleaning and repairing promptly and neatly done. Room over 17 East Main street.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC.

East Greenville Foresters Select August 11 as the Date.

The annual picnic of Court Pride of Greenville. Foresters of America. will be held at East Greenville on Saturday, August 11. An elaborate programme has been prepared, all sorts of sports and amusements known to outing promoters being included.

Itchness of the skin, horrible plague. Everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure —Doan's Ointment. 50 cents.

A Record in Blood.

The record of Hood's Sarsaparilla is literally written in the blood of millions of people to whom it has given good health. It is all the time curing diseases of the stomach, nerves, kidneys and blood, and it is doing good every day to thousands who are taking it for poor appetite, tired feeling and general debility. It is the best medicine money can buy.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating. Price 25 cents.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Farmers' Picnic.

To be held on August 15, at Meyer's lake, lake park, north side, under the auspices of the Patrons of Husbandry. S. E. Strode, state lecturer of the Ohio State Grange, will deliver the annual address. Other speakers will be present. There will also be good music. Everybody come with baskets filled and spend the day with us. By order of the committee.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver right. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.
Genessee Pure Food Co, Le Roy, N Y.

GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.

Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

The great merit of Slusser's Headache Tablets makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try write us confidentially at once. Slusser Pharmacy, Louisville, Ohio. All druggists, 10 and 25 cents.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Information given Mrs. George Long, of New Straitsville, O., prevented a dreadful tragedy and saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night She had tried many remedies and doctors, but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her and she writes this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of the matchless merit of this remedy for curing all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days For ulcers, wounds, burns, boils, pain or piles it's the best salve in the world Cure guaranteed Only 25c Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Bismarck's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents at Baltzly's drug store.

Beautiful Women.

A clear complexion can come only from pure blood and a healthy liver and stomach. Knox Stomach Tablets purify the blood and rid the system of the poisons that show on the skin in pimples and blotches. Fifty doses fifty cents at druggists.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations, programmes, etc., at THE INDEPENDENT office.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WORKED THE AGENT.

THE GRAND PROMOTER TOO MUCH FOR THE BOOK CANVASSER.

Major Crofoot Organizes the Dietary Sausage Trust on a Capital of $5,-600,000 and Accepts a Small Installment of Cash on Account.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

It was a canvasser for "The Life of Napoleon," price $3.50 in calf, and he had scarcely exhibited his sample copy when Major Crofoot arose and took him by the hand and exclaimed:

"Just the man I wanted to see of all others in the world! By George, but this is luck!"

"I shall be happy to book your order," smilingly replied the canvasser. "Will you take calf or morocco?"

"My dear man," continued the major, "my name is on a sign at the door, but it doesn't state my business. Let me say to you that I am a grand promoter of enterprises, an organizer, a consolidater, an originator of some of the most stupendous and gigantic schemes of the country. You have come to the right man in the right time."

"Will you take calf or morocco?"

"Six stupendous enterprises in the last six weeks—one per week—and every one of them bound to pay a quarterly dividend of 30 per cent—bound to do it. That's $1 20 per year, and I'd like to see the diamond mines doing better. Six stupendous enterprises originated, capitalized and floated, and now comes the seventh. Fortune must have directed your footsteps. I am going to take you in. Yes, sir, I'll give you a show compared to which the 'Life of Napoleon' can't be mentioned. Let me congratulate you, sir—let me shake hands with another newborn millionaire!"

"Y-e-s, but how about the book, major?" was asked.

"You have heard of the dietary sausage, of course?" said the major as he walked to and fro; "invented by accident by one of the greatest chefs in America, and, as he had no idea of what a good thing he had struck, I bought his right, title and interest for

"SALARY TO BE PAID WEEKLY OR MONTHLY."

a mere song. The d. s. has jumped into popularity in a day; has all the juiciness of fresh pork, the nutritive qualities of beef, and the taste reminds you of venison; can be made of seven kinds of meat if you happen to have them on hand, or you can get along with only one. It's the way they are fried that makes 'em dietary and has set the gormands crazy; sure to drive every other sausage out of the market in four weeks more—sure to do it; can be furnished as rations to every army and navy in the world; can be sold in every hotel, boarding house and family wherever humanity exists; good for breakfast, dinner or supper; can't run 'no camp meeting, picnic or Sunday school excursion without 'em. My dear fellow man, your fortune is made!"

"If you would select the style of binding"— began the man.

"But we've got to go a little slow for a few weeks," interrupted the major. "There is a disposition on the part of the world's aristocracy to class sausage way down on the list of meats; can't expect that lords and dukes and presidents will order a second plate of them until they realize that it won't affect their social positions; got to look out for social prestige, you know. Once get the whirlwind of popularity started, and the public won't stop to ask whether our dietaries are made of fish, flesh or coco matting. First thing is to warrant them to cure indigestion, torpid liver and all that. They are a spring and fall tonic. All singers, actresses and athletes use them; testimonials from professors, actors, clergymen and thousands of others, and all family doctors recommend them above everything else. And there you are, my boy; there you are, and let me shake hands with you again."

"But the book, major. The price in calf is"—

"And you are to be our purchasing agent and buy our raw material. Dietary sausages will be made in several different lengths and sizes, and we shall use beef, pork, mutton, fish and what not; everything to be bought alive and killed in our own slaughter houses and hashed up with our own knives. You attend to the buying and I attend to the frying. Millions of dollars will pass through your hands every year, but we shall trust to your honesty; salary $15,000 per year at least, and you come in on the ground floor for stock. I just lack $10 to meet the expenses of organization, and I'll borrow it of you for a day or two. We shall capitalize at $5,000,000, but probably increase to $15,000,000 inside of a year. And what is the name, please?"

"My name 's Taylor," slowly replied the canvasser, "but I have no $10 to put into your scheme. I'm selling the 'Life of Napoleon.' It is printed from new, large type, illustrated by"—

"Yes, we will call it the Great American Dietary Sausage company," interrupted the major, "and as purchasing agent we'll deposit $500,000 to your credit to start on; salary to be paid weekly or monthly, just as you elect, and the dividends on the stock to come quarterly. I need $10 to see my way clear, but if you can't spare that sum give me $5. And there you are, sir; there you are."

"But I haven't got $5."

"Don't neglect this golden opportunity, my dear contemporary; don't do it. The man who invented the Welsh rabbit made $3,000,000 and lived to be 90 years old. Angel cake brought its inventor $1,000,000 while he lived and a monument 40 feet high after death. Hoky poky ice cream won't be in it with dietary sausage. Peanut brittle and lobster salad have already gone to the rear. Why, sir, any moment a telegraph boy may come in with a telegram from the president reading: 'Congratulations on your dietary; have only eaten one barrel and am sure I shall be renominated. Send another by express.' The very next mail will probably bring unsolicited testimonials from a dozen actresses and four or five senators. It is needless for me to tell you that delays are dangerous. Time, tide and the dietary sausage wait for no man. If you haven't got $5, I'll try and make $3 do. Leave your name and $3."

"The 'Life of Napoleon' "—

"Never mind the 'Life of Napoleon,' my boy. Napoleon was a great man, but Major Crofoot wasn't on earth then. We are not delving in the past, but digging into the future. Where Napoleon made $100 you'll make $5,-000. Let others conquer the world by force of arms if they will, but we'll conquer it by force of dietary sausage. You've certainly got $2 about you. I want to get the organization perfected today."

"I've—I've only got a dollar," stammered the canvasser as he exhibited the bill.

"Well, I'll take it and make it go as far as it will," replied the major as the greenback changed hands. "You'll feel safer for having invested money in the enterprise. Stock will be ready in about two weeks, and as soon as we can erect and equip a factory you'll begin purchasing stock. Yes, I'll make the dollar do, and you'd better begin posting up on meats. When we once get started"—

"But I came up here to sell you this book!"

"When we once get started, we'll use up at least 1,000 tons per week, and you must be able to tell at a glance whether the meat is juicy enough for our purpose. That's all, and there you are, and I'll send for you when the papers are ready to be signed. I think we'll make the ground floor price on stock 20 cents, but maybe we can scale that figure down a little. At any rate, there you are, and you can have every confidence that your canvassing days are ended. Turn to the right, please, and good day—good day."

"But listen a minute. I came up here to sell you"—

"And don't give me away—don't do it," cautioned the major as he pushed his caller along. "Just keep mum and saw wood until our patent is secured, and then we'll jump on the whole world with both feet and boom dietary sausage even to the drawing rooms of royalty. Ground floor—$15,000 per year—golden opportunity. Don't miss it."

A minute later the canvasser found himself on the street, and when he was asked what had happened him that he looked so put out he replied:

"Why, I went up to sell a man a $3.50 subscription book, and I'll be hanged if he didn't turn me out and get my only dollar in cash besides!"

M. QUAD.

Sustaining His Theory.

No man is a real man of science unless he is ready to abandon his own conclusions, duly put on record, if subsequent investigations prove them fallacious. The president of a great college once wrote a volume on the practice of medicine. After it had been completed and he had gone to New York to arrange for its publication his house was burned, and the manuscript of his book and all his notes were destroyed.

He couldn't reproduce it. Ten years afterward he said: "That fire was the greatest of good fortune to me. If I had published the book, I should have had to stand by it, whereas now I know that it was all wrong!"

Mr. Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine tells of two geologists who were gathering specimens in a lonely mountain place. One of them had written a book. The other, looking about one day with a fieldglass, saw his friend occupied a long time—unobserved, as he thought—in rolling a great stone down hill and at dinner questioned him about it.

He pretended at first that he had been doing it for exercise, but, hard pressed, confessed:

"Well, the fact is the confounded thing was 200 feet too high to suit my theory!"

Answered.

Henry Fielding was once asked by Lord Denbigh why he wrote his name "Fielding" instead of "Feilding," as his lordship's family used.

"I cannot tell, my lord," replied the novelist, "except it be that my branch of the family were the first that knew how to spell."—San Francisco Argonaut.

About 24 women in 100 are stronger in the left arm than they are in the right. Women, too, are more frequently equally strong in both arms than are men.

Peas and beans are the most nutritious of vegetables, containing as much carbon as wheat and double the amount of muscle forming food.

THE EDITOR STRUCK.

HE JOINED FORCES WITH THE PRINTERS WHEN THEY QUIT.

The Winning Manner In Which Bill Steritt Handled a Demand For Increased Pay by the Force on the Old Dallas Times.

There are ways and ways of settling labor strikes. The unions have used the "sympathetic strike" plan, at times securing a settlement by calling out the forces of allied trades. With the "bosses" the lockout frequently has done the business. But there are methods of erasing differences between employers and employees which even Chicago has overlooked. Strikes have been settled by the bosses joining the ranks of the strikers, voluntarily assuming the posts of walking delegates, directing the movements of the striking army and dictating the time when difficulties were declared off.

Proof of the power of this method was furnished during the days of the old Dallas Times. That Texas city was but a struggling town then, with a population that was getting close up to the 2,000 mark. The editorial helm of The Times had just been seized by William Steritt, better known in Washington's and Texas' newspaper world today as plain "Bill" Steritt, the title "colonel" frequently being prefixed in recognition of his birthplace, Kentucky.

The Times under the Steritt regime employed five men and one woman in its manufacture. The latter was the wife of the foreman of the printing room and worked at the "cases," while the "printer's devil" performed double duty by acting as the motive power of the hand press. The foreman during his younger days had had an argument with a mule, and the scars of that battle which decorated his face had aided in securing his reputation of being "a bad man in a mixup." Shortly after the new hand press had begun the molding of editorials and the sharing of subscription donations ranging from garden truck to overworked farm stock uneasiness lodged in The Times office. Rumors of labor troubles and of union organization were heard.

"We've concluded to quit," said the foreman as he stalked into the editor's sanctum one morning backed up by the entire mechanical force. "We don't get union pay, and we've organized a chapel. If you don't show up more money, your paper don't get out, that's all."

"Going to strike, are you?" queried Steritt, who had not found promises of a direct road to wealth and Wall street through The Times. "Unionized, are you? Well, sir, I'm glad to hear it. I've been thinking for some days of going on a strike myself. The circulation of this concern isn't extremely feverish, and none of the subscribers will ever miss us, and if they do it will be to our benefit. The few blocks of white paper out there will keep, and I guess the hand press won't object to a day off. Yes, sir, we'll strike right here and now. We'll just walk around the corner and celebrate the inauguration of this 'walkout' with a drink."

The foreman's wife here transferred her share of arbitration power on the masculine contingent and departed. The quintet expressed some surprise at the turn of affairs, but followed Steritt to the corner saloon, where three rounds of drinks were put away under his direction.

"You see," began the foreman, "we're ready to go right back to work now if you'll pay"—

"No, sir-ee," broke in the editor. "Why, we've just struck, and I couldn't call things off now. Hold on, I tell you, and we'll win out."

The Times office was closed up, the windows nailed down and the office cat turned loose to forage. On the fourth day the foreman approached Steritt and sounded him as to the advisability of declaring the strike at an end.

"Can't do it," was the answer. "Why, I'm having the best time of my life. Hang out, and we'll win, I tell you. If I could find another union around here, we would have one of those sympathetic affairs. Nop; the strike's not off, and I hereby issue another pronunciamento to that end. Besides that, the people are beginning to find out they need a paper. I'm in this strike for subscribers."

Then they liquored several times, and the foreman left.

On the ninth day the striking army of five conferred with the self appointed walking delegate. They contended that they were ready to resume their end of the work of shaping public opinion at the old schedule of weekly pay. Steritt was obdurate and advised further hostilities for several days. On the fourteenth day he was called on to accept a most sweeping capitulation. The next day the hand press began its grind, the foreman, who had not lived up to his reputation as a "bad man," took his wife and his followers back to the "cases," and Steritt continued the work of gathering "items" and building editorials. At the close of the day's work the force was summoned to the office.

"Next time," advised the editor, "you don't want to stop when you've organized a 'chapel. You want to go ahead and organize and build a whole cathedral. That's all."—Chicago Tribune.

Trees and Land.

Do not buy land on which the trees are small and of not very thick growth. You will see that men who are experienced in buying farming land always go on this principle. Land thickly covered with timber indicates good land, where the trees are scattered and not very tall indicates poor land.

A stray chimpanzee from Central Africa sometimes goes as far north as Morocco, where it is looked on as "a hairy man with four hands."

WIDOW'S CHOICE IN CHINA.

Either a New Husband or a Memorial Arch.

In China when a woman's husband dies she has the choice of a second husband—that is, if she can get one—or of a widow's arch at her death, says a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer. A few take the antedeath prize, but many of them prefer the beautifully carved gateway. The accompanying picture shows a group of American missionaries standing about one of these arches. Dr. H. N. Kinnear of this city is one of the number. His camera took the accompanying picture but a few weeks ago, and he has sent it to his old home here.

A widow's arch is a very common sight in China. It matters not what part of the Celestial empire one visits,

WIDOW'S ARCH IN CHINA.

these "works of art" are noticeable many times in large numbers. They are found in the streets, near the gates of a city or out in the open field. The object of erecting the structures is to show reverence or esteem for the departed. Sometimes they are erected to other than the widows who refuse to marry again. Distinguished men are allowed to rear them to themselves. No man, however, can build one without the permission of the emperor. When such permission is granted, a note of it is made in Chinese characters on the top part of the arch, and the man's name becomes famous from that time.

The arch to the memory of a widow is usually built by her friends. As in the case of burial, the elaborateness depends upon the wealth of the relatives to a great extent. The difference in a great measure is noticeable in the carving, especially in the number of carved characters placed thereon. It is seldom that an arch more than 25 feet in height is found. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is about 15 feet in height. These arches are built of either wood or stone. The stone ones, like those of wood, are fastened by mortises and wedges.

YELLOW MARRIAGE.

Chinese Husband and Japanese Bride the Talk of San Francisco

The other day a Chinaman solved the marriage problem by taking to wife a Japanese. The instance was the first of its kind occurring in the annals of California.

Lee Yuen, a Watsonville merchant, set an example which is causing more comment among his countrymen than any wedding in the most exclusive circles of Chinatown's aristocracy has ever done. Shitako Kawamura is the maid from the orient whom Lee Yuen married.

Now, there is no love lost between the Chinese and Japanese nations. Each regards the other with lofty superiority, mixed with contempt and a dislike that is inborn. Even Lee Yuen in the bottom of his Chinese

SHITAKO KAWAMURA.

heart feels that he has married beneath him. His bride is equally convinced that she is the one who has condescended in mating with the representative of a race inferior to her own. However, this is a mere ripple on the surface of their mutual happiness.

California has a law against mixed marriages, but a federal court decision classifies Japanese with Chinese as Mongolians. They are all "yellow," says the court. This the Japanese do not like. They point to the fact that their emperor, Mutsuhito, traces his descent back 2,500 years, whereas no such blue blood can be found in all China, or, indeed, in the whole world. They say that the Chinese are a mongrel race of several Asiatic breeds.

"Confound Those Flies!"
Why don't you kill them?
Daisy Fly Killer
Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all summer.
15 Cents
Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.
For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.
DOWNS BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C & B LINE
CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"
both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.
TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
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COMERS AND GOERS

Tales Told by Local Hotel Registers.

MILLER AND CIGAR TRADE

Men of the Big Houses Have a Meeting and a Talk—Horsemen Arrive from Iowa and Prepare for Large Sales—Baseball Manager Leads a Rough Life Because of a Mistake Made Sunday.

H. C. Miller, of Seville, traveling salesman for Sailer Brothers, cigar manufacturers, was at the Sailer over Sunday, having just returned from a tour of the state. Mr. Miller, during the past few weeks, has met nearly all the representatives of the big cigar houses, and he says they agree that this year is the greatest in the history of the trade. He states that he nowhere found uneasiness over the probability of the International Cigarmakers' Union making a demand for higher wages. There is more talk about it in Massillon, he says, than any other place, as few manufacturers elsewhere believe that such an increase is to be asked for.

E. B. Lieghley, of Cleveland, a former business man in Massillon, and now a traveling representative of a lumber concern, was at the Sailer Saturday.

H. D. Bramble, of Philadelphia, who, as the salesman for a Quaker City boot and shoe house, has made regular trips to Massillon for many years, is about to retire. He is at the Conrad today accompanied by D. O. Emmons, a young man of East Rochester, Pa., whom he is introducing as his successor.

W. R. Coleman, of Columbus, a former newspaper man of this city, is registered at the Conrad.

Clarence G. Wehrly, of Toledo, formerly employed in the dratting department of Russell & Company's works, was a Conrad visitor Sunday.

John Duff, of Mason City, Ia., and John R. Waller, of Rockford, Ia., who arrived at the Sailer yesterday, will conduct horse sales in this city, Fulton, Lawrence and East Greenville during the week. Messrs. Duff and Waller make regular trips through the country. They have sold horses in every part of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs John Melchoir, Miss Clara Melchoir, Walter Melchoir and William C. Penfold, of Canton, were among the Sailer Sunday guests.

The members of the Painesville baseball team were at the Conrad on Sunday. Though they possessed return tickets over the C., L. & W. railway, they were obliged to purchase new transportation over the C., T. & V. railway, and return to Cleveland over that route, there being no C., L. & W. north bound train in the evening. The manager was not aware of this fact when he bought the tickets. The mistake brought down upon him much that was disagreeable.

C. J. Stoeckle, of Mt. Vernon, who was at the Sailer yesterday, reported that good progress was being made with the Coxey steel plant at Mt. Vernon, and that the village was living in anticipation of a great boom.

TALK ABOUT CROPS.

Rains Bad for Tomatoes—Mr. Welker's Tobacco Doing Finely.

The recent rains have done good to everything in the ground except tomatoes. Farmers fear the wet will cause a general rotting of this vegetable.

William Welker is the only Stark county farmer who will this year reap a tobacco harvest, and his will be an experiment. The stalks are firm and the leaves large. Mr. Welker will visit Medina county, the greatest tobacco-growing section of this part of the state, to obtain instructions as to how to cure his crop. If marketable product is satisfactory Mr. Welker may begin the raising of tobacco on a large scale.

DAMAGE AMOUNTS TO $5,000.

Fire Destroys a Barn on A. Stuhldreher's Farm.

The large bank barn on the farm of August Stuhldreher, father of W. J. Stuhldreher, the North Mill street grocer, located five miles north of the city, was struck by lightning at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and, with its entire contents and contiguous buildings, was totally destroyed. The barn contained 40 tons of hay, 300 or 400 bushels of wheat, 2 horses and a colt, farming implements, vehicles and much other property. The damage is about $5,000, partially covered by insurance.

A Lazy Liver.

Each organ in the human body must do its work. If the liver is lazy, take Knox Stomach Tablets. They purify the blood, make the liver active and cure Dyspepsia. Fifty doses, fifty cents.

BUCHANAN, Mich., May 22.
Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N Y.
GENTLEMEN—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your Grain-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for we children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.
Yours respectfully,
FANNIE WILLIAMS.

A DIPLOMATIC LIBRARIAN.

He Pleased the Politician Without Giving His Friend a Position.

When Mr. Putnam was the head of the Public library in Boston, a ward leader of that city called on him to recommend a henchman for a place in the library.

There was no reason why the librarian should not have refused at once and peremptorily to appoint him, but he chose to follow another course.

After a few minutes' talk with the politician Mr. Putnam asked him whether he had ever been through all the departments of the institution.

"I never have, but I'd like to see it," replied the politician.

"It will give me much pleasure to go with you," said Mr. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam took him behind the counters and through the building from top to bottom, explaining the character and the magnitude of the work in detail. He further pointed out, without seeming to do so, the varied duties of the employees and the attainments they must possess to do the work. When the tour was ended, Mr. Putnam said:

"I'm pleased to have had a chance to show the library to you, and if your friend will fill out an application blank and send it, and if he passes the necessary examination, I think there will be no difficulty in placing his name on the waiting list."

The politician, however, had seen enough of library work to convince him that his constituent could find no place on the staff, and the blank was never filled out. But to the day he left Boston Mr. Putnam had no warmer admirer in that city than this same ward leader.—Collier's Weekly.

HOW TO LIKE WAGNER.

Scenic Accessories Are Necessary to a Perfect Realization.

The strict Wagnerite refuses to hear the music of his favorite composer in the concert room. It was never intended, he will tell you, to be performed by itself, but to be played as an accompaniment to the action, for the purpose of heightening the effect of the intensely dramatic situations coupled with gorgeous stage pictures that are inseparable from Wagner's famous art work.

The most important part of a Wagner opera, according to the composer himself, is not the music, but the drama, which, indeed, the beginner should closely follow with the aid of the book of words, since the music is usually sung in German words.

The intending Wagnerite should also begin with the master's most popular works, "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin." He will then at once recognize the familiar music he has already heard so often at concerts, and, struck by its beauties, he will attend many performances of these two. Next year he will want to hear these again, supplemented by "Tristan und Isolde," that wonderful music drama so charged with intense emotion and passion. Having heard "Tristan" and liked it, he thereupon becomes a full fledged Wagnerite in the true sense, and the season after he attends performances of the "Ring der Nibelungen," or he may make a supreme effort to get to Baireuth. From Baireuth he returns the ardent disciple of a musician whose name he terrifies his friends by pronouncing in the German fashion, not Wagner, but "Vaachkner."—London Mail.

Mexican Letter Writers.

Perhaps there is no more characteristic sight in Mexico than the so called "evangelistas" who ply their trade in the Plazuela de Belem and the Plazuela of Santo Domingo. Those who operate in the former spot make a specialty of writing letters to the inmates of the prison for their illiterate relatives on the outside, but the "evangelistas" who may be seen any day in the Plazuela of Santo Domingo do a general business.

They write love letters, blackmailing letters and all sorts of letters for those who do not know how to write at a rate of 3, 6, 9 or more cents, according to the length of the missive. They also undertake without extra charge to write the address on the envelope and to attach the required stamp, but for the latter they make an extra charge of a cent. It is hardly necessary to state that only very ignorant people, who are totally unacquainted even with the simple formalities of mailing a letter in addition to not knowing how to write, have recourse to the evangelistas for stamps.—Mexican Herald.

Had Seen Them All Before.

Once while James Whitcomb Riley was visiting a southern town where he was booked to give a reading a committee called to take him in a carriage over the city. In acknowledging the compliment he said:

"I'll go with you, gentlemen, provided you promise that you will not show me the new courthouse, the new town hall, the new bridge, the new gas well, the new school building and the new jail, for I've seen them all a hundred times in as many towns, and they invariably wear me out before the time arrives for the curtain to rise on the evening entertainment!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Finished Speech.

Miss A.—When I'm asked to sing, I don't say, "No, I can't sing," nor wait to be coaxed, but sit right down at the piano and—

Miss B.—Leave the company to find it out for themselves.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Goat Didn't Know.

"Oh, my dear daughter," to a little girl of 6, "you should not be frightened and run from the goat. Don't you know you are a Christian Scientist?"

"But, mamma," excitedly, "the billy-goat doesn't know it."—Trained Motherhood.

SEA AIR AND BATHING.

As They Concern Children—Suggestions to the Mothers.

The summer exodus of mother and child has already begun. Some are seeking health and strength in the heart of our grand old mountains, others in quaint vine clad farmhouses in the country, where the children can wear old clothes, climb, ride on hay wagons, fight hornets' nests and, we fear, eat green apples unmolested, and other happy bands armed with their little spades and shovels are on the way to breathe the ozone from the sea. To the mothers of those seaward bound a few suggestions are offered in the New York Herald.

Too often little ones are brought home ill in a few weeks, and the mothers declare it was the food or "the malaria from a pond back of the hotel" or "the bad drinking water." More often it is because the mothers have allowed their children most injudicious liberty.

Sea air, with all its tonic effect and ozone, cannot digest crab salad in the stomach of a 5-year-old child. The diet must be watched. The sea bath should never be taken immediately after eating, nor should children be allowed to stay in the sun immediately after a meal or the sea bath.

The clothing of a child at the seashore should be warmer than that worn in country or city, for damp, foggy mornings come and piercing east winds. Then long stockings should be put on, for in spite of all the views on hardening children this custom of exposing the tender flesh of babies to the cold is all wrong. Flannel sacques, shawls and probably woolen shirts for a few days must protect the little bodies.

Children should be kept in the air as much as possible. Babies are better in carriages, but the walk in the nurses' arms is very good too. One of the best exercises in the world for both healthy and sick children is playing in the warm, dry sand and in a shaded place. The sun at the seashore is very strong and glaring, and the eyes should be rested.

How happy the children are in a sand heap! Their little muscles are expanded and strengthened as they work over their mud pies and forts and castles.

The hour for the bath is the event of the day. Children who are timid should never be forced into the water. They should be dressed in a bathing suit and allowed to paddle. Gradually, as they see other children venturing in, they will lose their fear, and the bath will become a delight. A child should never bathe long, as the exhaustion following is intense. I have seen foolish fathers carrying shrieking babies into the surf. Of course they are afraid. The nervousness coming from the fright undoes any good the salt bath may do.

With many children warm water should be used, as some little bodies cannot stand the cold water shock.

Vacation Mishaps.

In poisoning occasioned by poison ivy or oak the skin becomes red, swollen, hot and irritable, with intense itching and burning. As the poison is due to a volatile acid a solution of baking soda or saleratus may be used or, still better, strong soap suds. Later dry starch dusted over the affected part is beneficial.

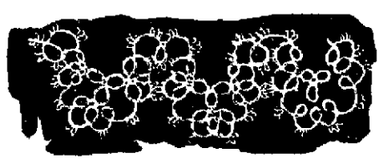
Poisonous mushrooms cause colic, vomiting, dilated pupils and muscular weakness. An emetic of hot water and mustard should be given at once. Later a tablespoonful of castor oil and stimulants, together with applied heat. The symptoms usually occur within an hour.

When a person has been bitten by a snake, the wound should be immediately applied to the mouth and the poison removed by suction. It is believed the venom has no effect upon the mouth unless cuts and abrasions are present. The treatment of a wound caused by the bite of a dog is substantially the same.

Wounds caused by tarantulas, centipedes, spiders, bees, wasps and other insects are rarely dangerous. The local application of bicarbonate of soda generally relieves the pain at once. Wet fresh earth, common salt or a slice of an onion are also valuable.—Table Talk.

Pretty and Useful Tatted Edge.

This strong and attractive edge pictured by The Designer may be made with No. 60 linen thread or No. 40 cotton. In the center of each scallop is the three leafed clover which gives the edging its name. The edge may be used for trimming underwear or if made of silk for trimming silk waists. It can also be made of coarser linen thread for trimming sideboard or bureau covers of linen. The directions are as follows: To make the three leafed clovers make * 5 d s, 3 p, 5 d s, close, *, repeat directions from * to * three times and tie off. Thirty-six of these



A CLOVER LEAF EDGING.

clover leaves will be required for a yard of the edging. With two threads begin the edge. With one thread make 4 d s, 1 p, 3 d s, 3 p, 3 d s, 1 p, 4 d s, close. With two threads make * 3 d s, 3 p, 3 d s, 3 p, 3 d s. With one thread make 4 d s. Join to first p of a three leafed clover. With two threads make 3 d s. Join to side p of the large ring, 3 p, 3 d s, *, repeat directions from * to * eight times. With two threads make 3 d s, 3 p, 3 d s, 3 p. With one thread make 4 d s, 1 p, 3 d s, 3 p, 3 d s, 1 p, 4 d s. Repeat until the edge is of the desired length. This may be set between two hems of fine lawn for trimming a child's dress with very pretty effect.

FROZEN DESSERTS.

Coffee Mousse—Strawberry, Raspberry and Peach Puddings.

Mousses and frozen puddings are delicious dinner desserts and have the advantage of being easily made, says the New York Tribune.

For coffee mousse heat together in a double boiler 1¼ cupfuls of sugar and 1½ cupfuls of strong coffee. When the sugar is dissolved, add the yolks of six eggs and stir the mixture until it begins to thicken, when it must be removed quickly and stirred until cold. Fold in carefully one pint of cream whipped until it is dry. Turn it into a mold and put on the cover. To prevent salt water from entering paste a strip of buttered paper around the edge. Pack it in cracked ice and salt so that it is completely buried and leave it for four hours. When ready to serve, plunge the form quickly into hot water and turn it on to a plate.

The rule given above may be varied for different fruits and flavorings. If vanilla is wanted, use only one cup of sugar and substitute water for the coffee, adding two teaspoonfuls of vanilla extract when the whipped cream is mixed with the custard.

A delicious strawberry, raspberry or peach frozen pudding may be made by mashing the fruit, adding to it two cupfuls of powdered sugar to every quart and folding in carefully one quart of cream whipped. Fill it into a mold, put on the cover, insure its safety from salt water by pasting a strip of buttered paper over the juncture and pack in ice and salt for four hours. If pineapple is used, it should be chopped very fine, covered with the sugar and allowed to stand an hour or two before the cream is added to it.

The frozen fruit pudding may be varied by using macaroons instead of fruit. Dry in the oven a half pound of macaroons and roll them fine. Add them and a half cupful of powdered sugar to a quart of cream whipped dry and pack and freeze as before.

A Garden Party Gown.

Some of the most novel effects of fashion are represented in the garden party gown of the accompanying cut. This is a new satin foulard with a sky blue ground printed with a lace pat-

OF THE LATEST ELEGANCE.

tern of royal blue and white traceries. The deep flounce of white lace is headed with a ruche in white silk muslin. Narrower flounces round the wrists and the bolero in dark silk are overlaid with a guipurelike embroidery in coarse lisse etamine. It fastens over the left side under a jabot and velvet bows joined with a ribbon twist. The folded empire belt is in silk to match.

Small Points of Social Form.

The unwritten laws of society are continually changing. For instance, invitations were always sent by hand. Now they are almost always given to the postman. This is an obvious advantage unless the messenger or footman is perfectly reliable. Besides, it gives much less trouble and expense.

At a dinner small differences are more observable than at large and less "smart" functions, and there are many little things that it behooves an aspirant or a debutante to remember. Women should not rise when a man is introduced to them, and they should also remain seated when an acquaintance greets them, putting out their hands to be shaken. Of course in the case of a hostess or an old or particularly distinguished person this is different. A hostess will receive all her guests standing and do all she can to show polite hospitality.—New York Tribune.

Toilet Hints.

Some skins are curiously absorbent of all grease, whereas in direct contrast there are some unfortunate people who are possessed of skins which are too greasy and require an astringent lotion and drying powders.

People whose skin is very sensitive are often troubled with great irritability of the scalp when at the seaside or after sea bathing. This is caused by the salt air and salt water, and a little vaseline should be well rubbed into the roots of the hair at night and the hair washed again in pure tepid rain water whenever it has been dipped into the sea.

A little borax sprinkled on a cloth and rubbed lightly on the face is a good remedy for blackheads. Care should be taken to rub lightly, or it will make the skin smart.

In general anything that tends to dry the skin should be avoided, such as bay rum, alcohol, camphor and ammonia. If used in great moderation, they are all good.

LILIES.

Lilies, white lilies, ye calm my soul,
For the waters are wild and the billows roll,
And love and trust have drifted away
Like the distant sail on the breast of the bay,
In a moment more 'twill have drifted from sight
And be hidden away in the waste of night!

And then ye came with your pure, sweet gaze,
With your dainty, winsome, loving ways,
And crept like a dear dream into my heart.
I could not bear to send thee apart,
For the fragrance that floats on your balmy breath
To me whispers "peace," though the world calls it death.
—Rose Van B. Speece in Scranton Tribune.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

This Man Knew a Steamboat When He Saw One.

The agent of one of the ocean steamship lines, says the Chicago Tribune, told the following story of a St. Louis man who got into New York the day after the maiden arrival of a great liner:

After gazing at the vessel from the pier the St. Louisan said to the man at the gangplank:

"Purty good sized steamboat."

"She's a liner, ocean liner," was the lofty reply.

"She's purty high up, ain't she?"

"Ocean liners have to be. But when she is under way she doesn't look so high."

"Her chimneys ain't very high, though."

"You mean her funnels. No; they never make them high for liners."

"Hinges on 'em?"

"Never heard of hinges on a funnel."

"How does she get under the bridge?"

"What bridge?"

"Why, any bridge. Steamboats out our way have hinges on their chimneys, and when they come to the bridges over the river they lower the chimneys, and she scoots under like she was greased."

The man at the gangplank observed the St. Louis man with lofty indifference.

"She ain't got any wheelhouses on her sides nor none at her stern," remarked the St. Louis man after he had made further inspection.

"Liners have propellers," said the man at the gangplank, and his nose turned up visibly.

"Well, I'll bet she can't run. It takes two wheels and a bow like an arrowhead and a scant hold to give a steamboat speed, sonny, and don't you forget it. If this steamboat was to get into the Mississippi, she'd go hard aground first clip.'

"I have told you this is not a steamboat."

"Shucks! You can't gimme that. I saw a picter of her in one of our newspapers before I left home, and the printin under it said 'steamboat.' Do you think a St. Louis editor don't know a steamboat when he sees one? You're not on to your job yet."

SOWN BY GUNPOWDER.

A Curious Way of Covering a Rocky Crag With Plant Life.

In the grounds of the Duke of Athol and near Blair castle, England, stands a high, rocky crag named Craigiebarns. It looked grim and bare in the midst of beauty, and its owner thought how much prettier it would look if only trees, shrubs, etc., could be planted in its nooks and crannies. It was considered impossible for any one to scale its steep and dangerous acclivities, and no other way was thought of to get seed sown.

One day Alexander Nasmyth, father of the celebrated engineer, paid a visit to the duke's grounds. The crag was pointed out to him, and he was told of the desire of the duke regarding it. After some thought he conceived how it could be accomplished. In passing the castle he noticed two old cannon. He got a few small tin canisters made to fit the bore of the cannon and filled them with a variety of tree, shrub and grass seeds. The cannon was loaded in the usual way and fired at the rock from all sides.

The little canisters on striking the rock burst, scattering the seeds in all directions. Many seeds were lost, but many more fell into the ledges or cracks where there was a little moss or earth. These soon showed signs of life, and in a few years graceful trees and pretty climbing plants all sown by gunpowder were growing and flourishing in nearly every recess of the formerly bare, gray crag, clothing it with verdant beauty.

Pulpit and Pew.

In his "Lighter Moments" the late Bishop Walsham How tells of a lady, a great admirer of a certain preacher, who took Bishop Magee with her to hear him and asked him afterward what he thought of the sermon.

"It was very long," the bishop said.

"Yes," said the lady, "but there was a saint in the pulpit."

"And a martyr in the pew," rejoined the bishop.

Not a Fault Finder.

"You are not one of these men who find fault with the cooking at home?"

"No," answered Mr. Meekton; "I don't exactly find fault, but occasionally I do feel called on to apologize for the way things taste when Henrietta gets home from the club. You see, I never could learn to make good coffee."—Washington Star.

The Doctors Extend Their Time

Owing to the Vast Numbers Who Have Been Unable to See the British Doctors, these Eminent Gentlemen Have Extended the Time for Giving their Services Free for Three Months to All Who Call Before August 20th.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before August 20th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before August 20th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL prepares boys and young men for college. That is the school specialty. Boys over ten years of age received. Location ideal, beautiful grounds, large corps of teachers, small classes. Handsome catalogue free. Wilson & Fair, Box 600, Salisburg, Pa.

Penny Headache Cure

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablet Cures
One Horrible Headache
IN JUST
One Minute FOR ONLY
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Remember that **Diamond Digest Tablets** are positively guaranteed to cure any case of DYSPEPSIA and restore the bowels and liver to natural action in two weeks or money refunded.

DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. B'way, N. Y.

Dr. John McGlade, of Mt. Zion, Mo., says: In all my thirty years practice I have never found anything to compare with DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS in Gastric Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels and they surely deserve the endorsement of every physician in the land.

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Korak Wonder!

Never fails to regulate the
Liver and Kidneys
And purify the **BLOOD.** Aids Digestion and cures all forms of **STOMACH** disorders.
Removes all kinds of
WORMS
It is the mildest of all Laxatives.

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CURES ALL PAIN.
Price, 50 Cents.
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Students received without previous dental training.
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IT INSPIRES HORROR.

A HIDEOUS CREATURE TO CONTEMPLATE IS THE OCTOPUS.

The Snakelike Way In Which It Attacks Its Victims and Endeavors to Crush Them In Its Slimy and Writhing Tentacles.

One of the most disagreeable animals of the sea to handle or contemplate is the octupus. The tangle of arms, the snakelike movements, the strange flashes of color, the green glittering eyes, are all features that arouse a strong feeling of aversion on the part of the observer. I have had under observation several octopi at the Santa Catalina aquarium, and it has been interesting to note the characteristic features of the various individuals. In a small tank were confined three individuals having a radial spread of perhaps 18 inches. One affected a light yellow hue and was timid, sulking behind a rock. Another, of a dark reddish cast, was continually flourishing its tentacles, rising and falling on the side of the glass until an observer nicknamed it the "skirt dancer." A third was almost black, and was a vindictive fellow, ready at any time to make an attack. When I introduced my hand into the tank, this octopus would as quick as a flash send out one long attenuated tentacle and coil about it; then if an advance was made it would suddenly release its hold upon the rock and quickly encompass my hand with its eight arms, pressing the round serrated disks into the flesh while a tremulous motion would be felt.

At the first attack of this kind the sensation was one of horror. The hideous creature flattened out, assimilating the color of the flesh to a marked degree and evidently endeavoring to smother the hand with its folds, as the tentacles were distended to their utmost limit To hold the hand firm under such circumstances required some effort, and I confess when it was first attempted, with a Florida specimen, I beat a rapid and decided retreat; but in the latter case I waited to see if the animal's object was to bite, knowing that the bill of so small a specimen could not make a sericus wound. But the octopus merely pressed its mouth on the back of my hand, apparently trying to intimidate the supposed enemy. While fastened to the hand, it still held to the rock, and it was with difficulty released. When I remained quiet, the animal began to creep along like a huge spider, but at the first movement of my fingers it pounced upon my hand again, enveloping it in the eight snakelike arms. I finally twisted out of its grasp and seized it firmly by the body, when its rage became intense. Flushes of color passed over it in rapid succession; now red, black, yellow and when at the height of its anger it was mottled and splashed with black—a frightful creature. It made a desperate effort to escape, but when released ejected a cloud of ink, darting off rapidly under its cover. This octopus resented any intrusion and advanced to the attack at once. When a strange octopus was placed in the tank, although much larger, it came out of its corner without hesitation, eyed the newcomer a moment, then in some incomprehensible way hurled itself at the enemy, and in a second the two were rolling over and over in a contest that was amazing to witness. The 16 tentacles wound about each other with the rapidity of light, and both animals ejected the inky fluid from their siphons. They resembled a ball of snakes rolling along and striking at each other more than anything else. A close examination of the writhing mass showed that the object apparently was to smother the opponent. Finally, the newcomer beat a retreat; it was badly wounded and succumbed a few hours later.

The octopus is a favorite subject with popular writers on natural history, and many accounts have been written of its ferocity, which are almost invariably denied by naturalists; yet I am inclined to think that in some instances certain individuals are more or less pugnacious. I have handled scores of them from the gulf of Mexico and California and observed only one instance— he one cited—where the animal deliberately rushed to the attack, though I know of two others. One was observed by Mr. Ralph Arnold, a geologist of Pasadena. He was wading among the pools at low tide at Point San Pedro when suddenly he heard a cry, and, turning, saw some children in a pool, wading, and moving toward them a large octopus, its long arms raised above the water. Whether the animal would have attempted to attack them is a question, as it was interrupted in a more or less violent manner. A resident of Washington told me that once when visiting the shore he was advised by the fisherman with him to avoid the pools and when it became necessary to cross them to pass over as quickly as possible, as large octopi frequented them. He considered this the exaggeration of a fisherman and paid but little attention to it; but once in crossing a pool, stepping from stone to stone, suddenly a long, livid arm shot out of the water and reached insinuatingly for his legs, the entire animal moving rapidly toward him. He, however, reached the rocks safely and bombarded the animal with stones. He estimated its size at 25 feet across, judging the tentacles to have been 12 feet in length. Again, it cannot be determined from this whether the animal would have seized him, though the observer was confident that it would and that it was large enough to have held him under water had he been pulled in.—C. F. Holder in Scientific American.

The Parsees expose their dead to be devoured by birds.

AN ODD TOWN IN MEXICO.

A Place Where the Fashions Are the Same as Centuries Ago.

Mexico is becoming Americanized and modernized in a deplorable degree, but in the interior there are still towns and villages not touched by the hand of "improvement."

Tehuantepec is one of the oldest of Mexican cities, and it is so far away from the beaten track of the tourist and trader that the olden customs and costumes remain nearly as they were two or three centuries ago.

The two women wear a bodice or "camisa" of white linen, with insertion around the neck and sleeves of the beautiful Mexican drawn work, which is bordered by embroidery of red and green. The skirt is generally bright green, closely plaited and with a deep border of brilliantly colored cloth or white drawn work. A broad red sash, "rebosa," is knotted around the waist and falls nearly to the edge of the skirt. The costume is completed by bright green slippers. Stockings are unknown.

The headdress is remarkable. It is called "huipil," and is made of a broad, stiffly starched lace flounce, very full, on a narrow yoke. The flounce extends around the neck, as well as the lower edge of the yoke, and is drawn over the head and around the shoulders, framing the face in a quaintly demure fashion.

The women are fond of jewelry, and especially of long necklaces made of gold coins. They have control of the greater part of the business. They throng the markets every day, some with native chocolate, some with flowers and vegetables and some with ornaments and native cloths. They excel in the Mexican drawn work, and dealers come from all the large cities to buy of them.

Many of the women are handsome in a vivid, tropical way. They are tall and straight, with superb physical development, flashing brown eyes, olive skin and red lips.—Brooklyn Eagle.

QUEER WAYS OF NATURE.

Where the Tortoise Is a Barometer and Flies Eat Spiders.

The tortoise is not an animal one would naturally fix upon as likely to be afraid of rain, but it is singularly so Twenty-four hours or more before rain falls the Galapagos tortoise makes for some convenient shelter. On a bright, clear morning when not a cloud is to be seen, the denizens of a tortoise farm on the African coast may sometimes be seen heading for the nearest overhanging rocks. When that happens, the proprietor knows that rain will come down during the day, and, as a rule, it comes down in torrents. The sign never fails. This pre-sensation, or whatever you may call it, which exists in many birds and beasts may be explained partly from the increasing weight of the atmosphere when rain is forming, partly by habits of living and partly from the need of moisture which is shared by all.

If we want to find a country where nature has turned things topsy turvy—that is, according to our notion—we must go to Australia. Many things are reversed in that country. It is summer there while it is winter in America. Trees shed their bark instead of their leaves; fruit has the stone, or kernel, outside; swans are black; there is a species of fly that kills and eats the spider, and a fish, called the climbing perch, that walks deliberately out of the water and, with the aid of its fins, climbs the adjacent trees after the insects that infest them. When to this we add that most of the birds have no song and the flowers no odors, it is easily seen that it is on the other side of the world in more senses than one.—Atlanta Constitution.

Washington and the Indians.

More than once Washington entertained Indians. Trumbull, artist hon of the hour, had painted a full length portrait of the president. Curious to see the effect, Washington led a party of full blooded Indians suddenly into view of it. One of them advanced and touched the painted figure. "Ugh!" he grunted, with suspicion. He looked behind to see if it were really flat; discovered with disgust that it was. Not one would permit Trumbull to sketch him. The president took an amiable walk down Broadway with the Indians in their savage dress, paint and feathers, stateliness of civilization and savage stateliness contrasted. The dignity of the unregenerate Indian was real, and yet he was tickled like a child with this opportunity for display.—Leila Herbert in Harper's Magazine.

His Was the Better.

"One day," says a writer in the Boston Transcript, "the mother of a 10-year-old boy gave him two slices of buttered bread, telling him to give one of them to his little sister. He carried out the order. That night when he went to bed he was evidently disturbed in his mind and remorseful about something, and his mother questioned him in a way to bring out the truth.

"'I—I wasn't nice to Peggy about that bread and butter,' he owned.

"'Why?' asked his mother. 'Did you take the bigger piece?'

"'No,' he answered. 'Hers was a little bigger than my piece was, but mine was a good deal butterer!'"

Would Be Novel.

"I would like to say something that strikes the public as thoroughly original," remarked the politician.

"Well," answered the friend, "you might admit that a visit of yours to any city under any circumstances had some political significance."—Washington Star.

Not Entirely One.

"And so they were made one."

"Oh, I don't know. I believe she still has a mind of her own."—Chicago Record.

SERPENTINE BOAT

CLAIM THAT IT WILL MAKE EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Charles H. Sawyer and Andrew Anderson have secured letters patent for a serpentine boat which, it is claimed, will rush through the water at a speed of 80 miles an hour, says the Minneapolis Times. Mr. Sawyer is a machinest by occupation and has resided in Minneapolis for 17 years. James Gresham of Brooklyn is preparing to build the first of these boats for a syndicate headed by W. J. Arkell.

It is expected that this type of boat will cross the ocean in less than three days, driving itself like a screw through the water at the rate of 60

SERPENTINE STEAMBOAT.

miles an hour, and it is the intention of the syndicate to try to procure the contract for carrying the transatlantic mails. Mr. Gresham believes his boat, which is to be built at Newport News, will be ready for her trial spin in about six months.

The boat will probably be the strangest looking craft that has ever sailed the seas. It will look more like a sea serpent than anything else, with a body like an elongated Rugby football and a prow like the ends of an ancient galley. Around the body will be the big spiral flange which is to give to it its forward motion as the outer shell of the ship revolves rapidly.

The boat will consist of two sections, one within the other. The inner shell will be shaped like a cigar, round in the middle and tapering to a point at each end. A round tube will extend from it fore and aft, turning upward and outward like a swan's neck. It will terminate in an open mouth, which will be the ventilator of the ship. Around the neck will be a gallery. This will be the deck of the ship, the only open place in the whole vessel. The after gallery will be used for the wheelhouse and the forward balcony for the bridge.

This inner hull will be swung like a hammock in the outer shell, which completely envelops it, letting only the bow and stern protrude. It rests on ball bearings, which reduces the friction to almost nothing.

All the machinery is stowed in the bottom of the inner hull so as to balance it and keep it stationary. Penetrating the lower section of the hull is a revolving shaft, which is geared to the outer hull. By revolving this shaft the outer shell is spun around the inner hull.

Around the outer hull is wound the great steel flange, which is the main principle of the device.

"This is the great Archimedean screw," says Mr. Sawyer. "Archimedes said that if he had room for a fulcrum he could lift the earth. Well, in this case we make the water our fulcrum. The hull of the boat, operated from within, revolves, and the flange drives the vessel forward. I should say that the speed of such a boat is limited only by the strength of the material used in its construction.

"The first boat to be built will be 50 feet long, 11 feet in diameter in the middle, will weigh about 11½ tons, and have a displacement of less than four tons. It will be built of fine steel, and the flange will be 11 inches wide at its widest part.

"Three revolutions would drive the boat its own length. We would probably run her at 100 revolutions a minute, although I believe we could make 400 turns. But at 100 she would be making a speed of 60 miles an hour, and would cross the Atlantic in less than three days."

Manufacturing In the South.

Attention is called by The Review of Reviews to the growing importance of the south in manufacturing. In the five years from 1890 to 1895—and that they were difficult years for the country at large no one can have forgotten—the cotton belt doubled its number of spindles and looms; in the four years since that time the maximum of 1895 has been fairly doubled again. To realize this take Charlotte, N. C., as a center and travel about a circle whose radius is only 100 miles. Within this limited area you will find today over 300 mills, operating, in round numbers, 2,500,000 spindles and nearly twice as many looms as the entire south had when the last census was taken. The major portion of these mills have been running day and night since last summer, thus doubling their estimated capacity. This makes it easy to understand how the Old North State will be able to use every bale of her own cotton crop of 1899. Yet it is her sister, South Carolina, that holds the present supremacy in this manufacture in this section and is pressing Rhode Island close for the next place to Massachusetts out of the entire Union.

MODES OF THE DAY.

NEW DETAILS IN THE EXTRAVAGANCES WHICH HIGH FASHION DEMANDS.

Louis XVI Models Revived—Elaborate Muslins—Velvet Ribbon Is Favorite Trimming on Cotton Gowns. New Jacket With Basque Back.

Those who have built up any hopes of simpler fashions from the rumors of coming simplicity are doomed to disappointment for a time at least, according to the New York Sun, from which the following items of current styles are reproduced: The embroideries, stitchings, tuckings and shirrings of last season were humble examples of surface decoration when compared

BOLERO WITH LONG COAT BACK.

with the elaborate specimens of handiwork we have now. Even the tailor made gowns are affected by this disposition to decorate, and the altogether plain and simple costume of some years ago is the exception rather than the rule among the tailor gowns.

Some of the newest gowns built after the models of the directoire period have bodices different from the skirts. At least the materials used are patterned after that time in stripes and flowers and made into Louis XVI basques or the quaint boleros with long coattail ends at the back, which are either gathered on at the waist line or cut in one with the bolero, beginning well up above the line of the waist, like the one shown in the illustration. Striped and flowered taffetas and brocaded silks of the watteau variety are used for these little coats, and they are worn with any sort of elegant, diaphanous skirt made of lace, embroidered batiste or finest muslin inset with insertions of lace usually white, ecru or cream in tint.

Another point in summer dress, which seems to have been clinched at the races, is the extreme popularity of muslin gowns, the muslins either hand painted or hand printed, the simple fabric serving only as an excuse for boundless extravagance.

The use of taffeta silk, satin and black velvet ribbon as accessories in trimming linen and cotton gowns is more effectively brought out this season than ever before. Revers collars, belts, sashes and rosettes are made of silk, satin or velvet, usually in black, and pretty effects are made by using the narrow velvet in lattice design.

One of the new jackets with basque effect at the back is shown in the next sketch and finished around the edge with rows of narrow gold braid. This

NEW JACKET WITH BASQUE EFFECT.

sort of coat is worn in Paris for outdoor games and is not always of the same material and color as the skirt. It is pretty when finished with rows of stitching and is worn with a cravat and a fringed scarf around the waist of black crepe de chine.

To Remove Stains.

Sprinkle salt on a wine stain and pour hot water through it until it is gone.

To remove grass stains soak and rub the spots in water and cream of tartar.

For mildew wet the spot with lemon juice and expose to the sunlight. Or soak in water with chloride of lime, one tablespoonful to a gallon.

Fruit stains may usually be removed by pouring boiling water through the stain.

.....Everything New But the Name.....

The Great West Virginia Exposition and State Fair,

WHEELING, W. VA.,

September 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1900.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

OPEN DAY and NIGHT THIS YEAR.

FEATURES.

Magnificent Exhibition of Live Stock. Twelve Trotting and Pacing Races. Art, Industrial and Mercantile Exhibition. Exciting Balloon Ascension. Thrilling Chariot Races. Running Races at Night Vaudeville Attractions. The Midway. The German Village.

GRAND ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATION OF THE GROUNDS EVERY NIGHT.

Closing the Century in a Blaze of Exquisite Splendor.

A. REYMAN, President. GEO. HOOK, Secretary.

Migrating Birds.

The distances over which birds migrate vary between wide limits and are often surprisingly great. The bobolinks, which rear their young on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and go to Cuba and Porto Rico to spend the winter, twice traverse a distance exceeding 2,800 miles, or more than a fifth of the circumference of our earth, each year. The kingbird lays its eggs as far north as the fifty-seventh degree of latitude and is found in the winter in South America. The biennial pilgrimages of the little redstart exceed 3,000 miles and the tiny humming bird 2,000.

A Money Saver.

When you flip a coin with the other fellow and win, don't stop to argue with the other fellow as to whether "dates is heads" or "dates are heads" is correct. Go on flipping till you begin to lose. Then start up the argument. This money saving device is not patented.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

TODAY'S MARKETS

CHICAGO, Aug 1—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady, steers $5.20@$5.85; hogs higher, $4 95@$5 45.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Closing
American Sugar	120¼	121¾	119½	121½
American Tobacco	93	94	93⅜	93½
Atchison (Pfd.)	69½	6½	69	6½
C. B. & Q.	125⅝	126½	125⅝	126¼
Federal Steel	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾
Manhattan	90½	90½	90½	90½
Missouri Pacific	4 ¾	50½	49¾	5
Louisville & Nashville	71⅛	71¼	70¾	71¼
Northern Pacific, pfd	71¼	71½	71¼	71⅜

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat.				
Aug	74	74⅞	73⅝	74⅜
Sept	75	75⅞	74⅞	75¾
Corn.				
Aug	38⅞	38⅞	37⅝	37⅞
Sept	38⅝	38¾	37⅝	38
Oats.				
Aug	21	21	20¾	20¾
Sept	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21¼
Pork.				
Sept	12 12	12 15	12 02	12 02
Lard				
Sept	6 85	6 90	6 85	6 90

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	77
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 50
Corn	47
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 25–4 50
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14–15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20–21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel new	50–60
Beets, per doz. bunches	25
Apples	60–75
Cabbage, per dozen	40–50
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	14–16
Eggs	11
Chickens, live, apiece	25–30
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Notice to Contractors.

Notice is hereby given that until the 14th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education of Tuscarawas Township, Stark County, Ohio, for the building of a new school house on the lot situated in Sub-District No. 6, of said Township, and according to the plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office. Each bid shall contain the name of every person interested in the same and shall be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee of some disinterested person that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into and a performance of it properly secured. When both labor and material are embraced in the work, bids for each must be separately stated in the bid with the price thereof. None but the lowest responsible bid will be acepted, and the board reserves the right to reject all the bids or accept any bid for both labor and material which is the lowest in the aggregate.

By order of the Board of Education of Tuscarawas Township.

A. C. KLINGELSMITH, Clerk.

BEECH GROVE, Stark Co., O., July 16, 1900.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Charlotte Hassler, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 28th day of July, 1900.

JOHN P. HASSLER, Executor.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, July 31.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 71@72c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 46¼@46¾c; No. 2 yellow ear, 47½@48½c.

OATS—No 1 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; extra No. 3 white, 28¾@29¼c; regular No. 3, 28@28¼c.

HAY—No 1 timothy, $16.00@16.50; No. 2 do, $14 00@15.00; packing hay, $7.00@7.50; clover, $12.50@13.00; loose, from wagon, $16.00@16.25.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 22@22½c; creamery, Elgin, 21½@22c; Ohio, 18@18¼c; dairy, 15@16c; low grades, 11@12½c.

EGGS—Fresh, candled, 13½@14c; southern eggs, 12@13c

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 9¾@10¼c; three-quarters, 9¼@9½c' New York state, full cream, new, 10½@11c; Ohio Swiss, 12½@13½c; Wisconsin, 14½@15c; 5-pound brick cheese, 11½@12c; limburger, new, 11¼@12c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 60@70c; large fat, 80@90c per pair, spring chickens, 14@16c per pound; springers, 12@15c per pound; turkeys, 8@8½c; dressed, 13 @14c per pound; dressed chickens, 13@14c; live geese, 75c@$1.00 per pair; dressed, 8@9c; live ducks, 8@9c; dressed, 11½@12c per pound,

PITTSBURG, July 31.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; 100 loads on sale; market active on best grades; common grassy cattle lower. We quote: Extra heavy, $5 50@5 70; prime, $5 40@5.50; good, $5 15@5 30; tidy, $5.00@5 15, good grass cattle, $4.70@5.00; fair grass cattle, $4 60@4 90; fair grass cattle, $4.15@4 50, common, $3.50@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.60; oxen, $2.50@4 00; bulls and stags, $3.00@4 25; common to good fat cows, $2.50@4 30; good fresh cows, $35.00@48.00; fair cows and springers, $20.00@30 00; bologna cows, $10.00@15 00.

HOGS—Receipts light, about 21 double decks; market active and higher on all grades except heavies. We quote: Prime pigs, $5.65@5.67½; mediums and light Yorkers, $5 62½@$5 65; heavy Yorkers, $5 60@5 62½; heavy hogs, $5.45@5.50; roughs, $3 75@5 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply was light about 10 loads; market active and 10@15c higher on sheep; 25c higher on lambs. We quote: Choice wethers, $4.55@4 65; good, $4.30@4.50; fair mixed, $3 50@4 10, common, $1.50@2 50; choice lambs, $5.50@6.00; common to good, $3.50@5.25, veal calves, $6 50@7 00; heavy and thin, $4.00@5 00.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

HOGS—Market active at $4 65@5 45.

CATTLE—Market steady at $3.00@5.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.50@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $4.00@6 40.

NEW YORK, July 31.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 79⅝c in elevator; No. 2 red, 82⅝c f. o b afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, 84½c f. o b. afloat to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86½c f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2. 45c in elevator and 45¾c f. o.b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market weak and lower; No. 2 26@26½c; No 5 25½c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No 3 white, 27½c; track mixed western, 26@27½c; track white western, 27½@@33c; track white state, 27½@33c.

CATTLE—Nothing doing of importance; steady to firm feeling. Cables unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for good sheep ... common dull; lambs weak common ... medium grades easier Sheep, $3 00@4.80; sport wethers, $5.25; lambs, $4 75@6.87½c; cull ... 4 05@4 50; no choice lambs here

HOGS—All for slaughter, market nominally steady at $5 60@5 85, choice light state hogs quotable up to $5.90.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Upward Spurt In Union Pacific and Realizing In Sugar Caused Animation at Close.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Some animation was given to the closing dealings in the stock market Tuesday by the conflicting movements of prices engendered by the upward spurt in Union Pacific and the realizing in Sugar. The break in Sugar proved the more effective in its influence, and the market closed weak at about the low level of the day, after having shown considerable gains in many stocks at an earlier period. The trading was dull and continued entirely in professional hands. The early strength was reflected to some extent from the foreign stock market, which showed decided relief over the reliable tenor of the news of the safety of the envoys in Pekin. The small commitments on the bear side put out Monday were closed up, helping the rise.

A number of statements of railroad net earnings for June published over night were factors of strength. This was notably true of the Pennsylvania report. The stock advanced 1½ under this influence and the price was well held through the later vicissitudes of the market, affording a rather striking contrast to the indifference with which June reports of some other railroads were received.

Sugar fell abruptly to 120½, an extreme decline of four and American Tobacco suddenly dropped three points in sympathy. Metropolitan showed marked weakness, and the whole list fell to the lowest, Union Pacific yielding a fraction. There was some evidence of a speculative contest between the friends of Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio, on account of attempts on the part of Union Pacific and bears on Baltimore and Ohio to draw unfavorable comparisons between the price of Union Pacific, with dividends declared at the rate of 4 per cent and Baltimore and Ohio with dividend action yet to be taken. Brooklyn Transit continued rather active Tuesday, but the movement was not wide and the stock saves a fractional net gain.

There was a slightly firmer tone to sterling exchange Tuesday, in spite of a shading of London discount rates. The question of gold exports this week remains undecided, with Tuesday's conditions against the probability.

U. S. refunding 2s when issued declined ½ and the 3s, old 4s and 5s ¼ at the last call Tuesday.

Steel Men Reached No Agreement.

CHICAGO, July 28.—After the conference of steel magnates, Judge Gary said no agreement had been reached.

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